DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 266.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Two remarkable articles, upon the "Physicial Resources of the Confederacy" and "The Situation, Past and Present," were published, several days since, in the Richmond *Whig*. As they seem to be the result of profound study, and are very encouraging, we propose to give a summary of their contents, having no room to publish them *in extenso*.

The belief has been very widely entertained that the arms-bearing population of the Confederacy is exhausted. This belief—common to us and the Yankees—has had the effect of depressing our people and stimulating the Yankees. It is utterly erroneous. The materials of which armies are composed exist around us in sufficient abundance not only to keep up our force to its present standard, but to enlarge it beyond what it has ever been.—This is proved by comparing *data* derived from the statistics afforded by the census of 1860, with an estimate of losses and diminution of resources sufficiently large to cover all decrease in the supply of arms-bearing men. For example:

The white male population of all the Confederacy, leaving out Kentucky and Missouri, was, in 1860, a fraction less than 2,800,000. Of this male population, a fraction less than 1,300,000 were between the ages of seventeen and fifty. The persons who have arrived at the age of seventeen since 1860 are computed at a fraction above 330,000—a moderate computation we *think*. Add these numbers together, and we have, in round numbers 1,630 000 fighting men. Allowing 200,000 for the average *natural* mortality for four years, and we still have 1 430,000. But a great deal of the Confederacy is in the hands of the enemy. It is computed that this occupation deprives us of 340 000 men (in round numbers) between the ages of seventeen and fifty. These are to be deducted, and they leave 1,090,000- say, in round numbers, 1,100,000. If these are under estimates, they may be supplied by troops from Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland and refugees from those portions of the other States under Yankee domination.

A further deduction must be made for the casualties that have resulted either in death or disability. This is done by estimating the losses in General Lee's army for the last year. Putting it at 35,000—which is greatly above the truth—and allowing 5,000 for dead and 5,000 for permanently disabled, we have 10,000 for that army. Making the same allowance for the Army of Tennessee, we have 20,000 for the two armies. It is fair to make the same allowance for all the rest of the forces, so that the entire disabling casualties amount to 30,000. To these add fifty per cent. for mortality peculiar to camps—45,000. The whole loss then may be computed at 75,000 men for this year. But it has been much heavier this year than it was during the other three years of the war. It is fair to say that in 1861, when there was little fighting, the loss was 30,000; in 1862 and 1863, 60,000 each—so the whole loss from disease and battle has been 225 000. Add to this 50,000 for prisoners. Total, 275,0000. Take this 1,100 000, and we have 825,000. Allowing 100 000 for exempts and details, and there is still a fighting population of 725,000 men! Allowing one out of every three for details, and we still have 480,000 men more than the Yankees ever had, and enough, if embodied, to drive every Yankee out of the country in three months, and keep them out. We have not followed the numbers of our author fully, because he aims at exactness, while we use only round numbers.

Such we believe to be very nearly a true statement. There can be but one thing wanted to secure undoubted success. That one thing is the spirit of the people. If they will use the advantages they have, their triumph is certain. But if the *spirit* is gone, ten millions of soldiers, "armed all in proof," will do no good. We are pretty confident that that time has not arrived as yet. Looking at the actual situation, we are far from being discouraged. We hold, at this moment, far more territory than we did this time last year—a proof that, upon summing up the whole, the campaign has been greatly in our favor. At the opening of the last campaign, Grant invaded us with an army so large that the Yankees thought he had nothing to do but to march into Richmond. Sherman had the command at Dalton, and was to advance victoriously to the gulf or ocean, finally subduing every foot of ground as he passed over it. The whole of North Alabama and the whole of Tennessee were in possession of the Yankees. Across the Mississippi, Price had been driven to Camden. Arkansas and Louisiana were believed to be conquered; and in Texas, they held possession of the lower valley of the Rio Grande. Now is it now? Grant lies inactive—apparently unable to move—after having lost in his Virginia operations 250,000 men; about 75,000 more than his original army consisted of. Sherman has marched through Georgia and left the whole country open behind him. The enemy has been entirely expelled from Alabama; and almost entirely from Mississippi. Arkansas, with the exception of a very small portion has been regained and the Confederate flag, except at New Orleans and along the river banks, floats over the whole of Mississippi.—The Yankees hold no part of Texas except Brazos Santiago. Even after the defeat of Hood—the only material disaster we have suffered—our armies are stronger in proportion to those of the enemy than they were this time last year.

The most arduous and unthankful task that can be undertaken by mortal man, is the editing of a daily newspaper; and yet there are thousands of people who consider the labors of the sanctum mere pass time, and accordingly we hear of those, almost every day, who are litterally itching to sit upon the tripod and astonish the world with their facility in driving the quill. They think they could get up a better paper than can be found extant! Also, have known some who have had their fingers badly burnt in the trial. A few months satisfied them that it wasn't the thing it is "cracked up to be;" and now they never think of a printing press without a sigh and a train of bitter reminiscences. They may have made a little reputation, but it was less brilliant, while it was fully as transient as a meteor. We advise those who desire to build up a reputation that will survive the lapse of a half century, to keep out of the editorial business. There is more expected of an editor—even though he aspires merely to respectability—than of another man of equal talents in any vocation we know of.

For the Confederate.

To the President and Congress of the Confederacy: As the subjects of details and exemptions seem to create considerable difficulty, I beg leave to offer a plan for your consideration. Let the government put them up to the highest bidder for provisions, clothing, shoes, powder, lead, medicines, and whatever else it needs. Unless I greatly err, this plan will diminish the Government expenses one-half, and although it will be unpopular as a proposition at first, as soon as its practical working is seen, will give more general satisfaction than any other. A plain man says to you, "Don't seek present popularity; for if the Yankees subdue us, this will be worth nothing. Do what will achieve independence, and that will give a popularity valuable and lasting." Washington during our first revolution was blamed and abused by thousands. Who does either now?

The plan of your Secretary of the Treasury for giving value to Confederate money, will be a failure. The people are not afraid of the money being taxed. They fear ultimate repudiation. They know that above all things, money is the most suitable subject of taxation, especially now when the meanest and most unpatriotic men have most of it. Make your notes redeemable in taxes alone. Let them be in the form of receipts, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or others for him, with blanks to be filled up when paid in as tax money.—Make the taxes heavy enough, and as there can be no repudiation of such notes, and no fear of it, they will have a value greater than any other paper money you can make. Those who get more than enough to pay present taxes, can lay them away to pay future ones with.

Unless you abolish your present system of impressments, there will be a dearth of provisions, horses and mules ere long. The member of the North Carolina Legislature did it no injustice when he called it robbery. Unlike that member, I am a friend and supporter of the President and Confederate Government, and for that especial reason cry aloud when I find them about to ruin themselves as well as the country.

FARMER.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—The promptness with which this company has re-established its business connections with Atlanta is but a single instance of the energy and enterprise characteristic of the officers of the Southern Express. They are throughout, as far as we have met them, gentlemen of untiring industry, prompt and reliable in the transaction of all business committed to their charge, and courteous to all who come in contact with them, while the company which they represent holds itself responsible for all losses which may occur in the transmission of packages, and is ever ready to discharge every obligation without quibbling or controversy.—*Rebel.*

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AT AUCTION, JANUARY 4th, 1865.

2 No. 1 Wagon Horses.

dec. 30-d2t

LOST.

A certificate of stock of the Merchants' Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 26th 1864. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate. C. S. PRIMROSE.

dec 0-dlw*

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND Hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.

They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro': A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.

dec. 30-d12t

CARD NOTICE.

There is now another lot of Cotton and Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

dec 30-d6t. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

100 NEGROMEN WANTED!

The Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Company want to hire one hundred good hands, to work at their Factories on Deep River, in Chatham county, N. C. The locality is a safe one. Liberal wages paid. Apply to W. L. Brodie, Gen. Sup't, at Gorgas, Chatham county, N. C., or to J. M. Heck, President, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. They also want 25 negro carpenters and 15 negro blacksmiths, dec. 30-d2t.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE
J. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864—dtf.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C., Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

I. Surgeon Thos. Hill, P. A. C. S., having, in obedience to Special Orders No. 275, Par. II. A. & I. G. O., current series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II.—All Medical Officers serving with Reserves in this State, will at once report, by letter, to Surgeon Hill, and forward to him requisitions for such medicines and other supplies as are necessary.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES,
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
de 28 d5t A. A. Gen'l.

AUCTION SALES.

JANUARY 4th 1865

One Negro Girl 18 years old,
One child, 3 " old, and
The woman is a good, House Servant Washer and Ironer,
One Negro Woman 30 years old and
Child 3 months old.
A number to be added to the Sale, by Sale day
Four Hogsheads of fine leaf Tobacco
One Fine Parlor Stove
Four Boxes Snuff
And a great many other articles added by Sale day.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
dec 28-d4t Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

BELMONT SCHOOL, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 27th of January, 1865.

For particulars, address

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.

dec 20-d7t* (For Sassafras Fork by Express.)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from my residence in Raleigh, on Saturday night, a red and white COW—of small size and about six years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery and pay all expenses.

dec 19-tf D. K. McRAE.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Misses Nash & Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1865.

Circulars forwarded on application.

dec 26 d10t

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO., Danville, Va. Dec. 14, 1864.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.

W. HENRY WHITE, Auditor.

de 17-d18tj

FOR RENT,

A VERY NICE HOUSE, with Kitchen, Smoke house and one-fourth of an acre of ground attached, in the Eastern part of this city.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

dec. 24-d6t.

FOR SALE.

Three likely young Negroes—a negro girl 18 years old, a good nurse servant. A negro boy 13 years old, and another boy about 13 years of age.

Apply to ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.
Raleigh Dec. 23rd 1864, dec. 24-d6t.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The FIFTH SESSION of MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th of February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information, address Miss M. P. Mangum, Flat River Orange County N. C.

dec. 23-w6w.

COUNTY SALT.

I am ready to deliver the SALT due citizens of Wake County, and request them to call and get their supplies.

THOS. G. WHITAKER, Agt.
Raleigh, Dec. 21-d3tw2t
Conservative copy 3 times.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT.

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr F. P. Haywood, near the city of Raleigh, known as Silver Springs, with three hundred acres of land adjoining, is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

dec 23-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF NEGROES.

The Subscriber will sell at public auction on Thursday, 5th day of January 1865, at the Court House in Warrenton, for cash, thirteen likely negroes belonging to the estate of Miss Antoinette H. Sprull deceased. Among them three good men, three likely young girls, a boy thirteen years old and two women and young children. They are sold for no fault, but a distribution of the proceeds among the legatees, as they do not need them.

E. W. BEST.
Agent for the legatees.

Warrenton Dec. 14 1864.

At the same time and place will be sold two likely young men for cash.

dec. 28 d8t.* E. W. BEST.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of SAMUEL MOORE deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against the estate, will please present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Moore contributed $500 to the Wake Forest College, some 7 or 8 years ago for which amount he gave his note. The holder of the note will please present it to me, or *Mr.* Thomas *M.* Holt, Haw River Post Office, N. C. who will settle the same.

MARY A. MOORE,
Exct. of Sam'l Moore dec'd.
dec. 28 d8t.* Madison N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,

dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

OVERSEER WANTED.

By the undersigned, to take charge of a Plantation in Franklin County. He must be an *exempt*, must have a small family only, must be *willing* to obey orders and to give his whole time and attention to my business. A disabled soldier prefered. Apply to

H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg N. C.

dec. 28-d5t-tw3t.

$50 REWARD.

For boy DANIEL, dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high. Said boy was recently purchased in Augusta Geo., for the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. He ran off from the Ender Iron Works in Chatham County on Saturday the 15th December, 1864. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodgement in jail.

W. J. HAWKINS,
President Lockville M. & M. Co.

dec. 28-d4w.

HDQR'S. 4th REG'T. HOME GUARDS, Dec. 21st, 1864.

All officers and men belonging to this Regiment, who are now absent by reason of furlough from the Medical Examining Board or otherwise, will report promptly at the expiration of their furloughs, or they will be considered and treated as deserters.

Commanding officers of battalions in the counties to which the above belong will forward them in due time.

T. H. BREM,
OFFICIAL: Lieut. Col. Commanding.
FRANK A. BOND, dec. 29-d3t.
Maj. & A. A. G., S. A.

OFFICIAL.

Post Q. M. Office, C. S. A., Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to

JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A., Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:

(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(2) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,

for which will be paid a liberal price.

They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address

JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

Treasury Department, Confederate States of America, Richmond, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

Treasury Department, Confederate States of America, Richmond December 7, 1864.

TO holders of five per cent. Call Certificates.—Attention is respectfully called to the provisions of the ninth section of the act of Congress, entitled an act to reduce the currency, &c., approved February 17, 1864, which declares that "all call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible."

The fourth section of said act imposes a tax of one hundred per cent. on the Treasury notes represented by said five per cent. call certificates which shall remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

G. A. TRNHOLM,
de 13-t1stj Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A., Richmond, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.

dec 6 2taw3m

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospital No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C,

COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, male or female.

Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to

H. F. BUTT,
Surgeon in charge.
Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t

SERVANTS WANTED!

I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer-women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest, N. C.

Parties having hands of the above description to hire, will please address

M. J. DeROSSET,
Surgeon in charge,
dec 7 eodtilljan1 Wake Forest, N. C.

NEGROES WANTED.

Salisbury Arsenal, Dec. 14, 1864.

I desire to hire for the use of this Arsenal for the ensuing year, the following negroes, vis:

15 BLACKSMITHS; 20 CARPEENTERS
65 LABORERS,

For which I will pay a liberal price. They will be well fed and positively supplied with the usual quantity of clothing. It will be to the interest of parties having able bodied Negroes to hire, to apply to me before hiring elsewhere, as superior inducements will be offered.

C. G. BRENIZER,
dec 17-tlstj Capt. Artl'y Comd'g.

Treasury Department of N. C. Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SALE OF N. C. BONDS,

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department till 12 o'clock M. on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing 6 per cent., interest with Coupons, payable semi-annually; principal payable 1st January 1868.

The proposals should be endorsed "bid for State Bonds."

I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deeem it advantageous to the State to accept.

The bids must be for $500, or the multiple of $500. JONATHAN WORTH,

de 17 dt2dJ Pub. Treasurer.

FIFTY BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF.

FOR SALE BY.

KINSEY & WARE,
Raleigh; Dec. 22, 1864. dec 22-dtf

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the News Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

dec 21-d1m

TO PRINTERS.

TEN GOOD COMPOSITORS can find permanent employment at the highest wages and exemption from field duty, (if not a member of a company in Confederate service) by applying to

EVANS & COGSWELL,
State Printers,
dec 21-d6t Columbia, S. C.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE terms at Greensboro',

5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.

Prest. N. C. R. R. Co.
Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 29, 1864. d12t

FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS

For Sale by

KINSEY & WARE,
dec. 28-d-tf. Raleigh N. C.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

One Brick Layer and Cooper one valuable House Servant and one stout able bodied young man. Apply to

C. B. ROOT,
dec. 28-d3t. or P. K. DICKINSON.

FOR RENT.

A Lot with good Dwelling House and necessary out buildings in Louisburg. Apply to W. W. Jones, Louisburg.

A. D. WILLIAMS,
dec. 28 d4t. Guardain.

WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

A Female Teacher accomplished in Music, who can sing and play well on the Piano, and is also qualified to teach the various English Branches, and French and Latin.

Pupils will not exceed ten. Applicants, can state their terms. Address

WM. H. PONTON
dec. 28-d4t* Weldon N. C.

Fayetteville Observer copy three times and send bill to this office

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"—Gold—made on chronometer principles by Bennett of Cheapside, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seal, &c. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. B. F. POWELL.

REFERS TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile, Ala.
Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.
R. H Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.
Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

dec. 23 d6t

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of O. H. Foster, deceased, I propose to sell his interest in the Chatam Copper Mine, near Deep River. This interest gave him an exemption from the war and will, no doubt, entitle the purchaser to the same privilege. Persons wishing to buy can address me at Henderson, Granville county, N. C. PRO. E. A. JONES,

dec 22 d12t Administrator.

HORSE FOR SALE.

HE is six years old, of good size, clear and fleet-footed, in fine condition, very handsome, and a suburb saddle-horse. Address

"DAVIE HOTEL,
dec 22 d6t Mocksville, N. C."

PIEDMONT RAILROAD
Superintendant's Office.
Danville, Dec. 14, 1864.

NOTICE TO PARTIES HAVING HANDS TO HIRE

This Company is desirous of hiring for the ensuing year, Three Hundred Hands to work on the line of Road from Danville to Greensboro'.

The Road runs through a healthy country, s free from all invasions of the enemy, and is thereby endered one of the most desirable localities for slaves in the South.

Liberal wages will be paid and good treatment insured.

Rations will be furnished by the Company—two suits of clothing will be given and medical attention administered in case of sickness.

Parties having hands to hire, and desire to make advantageous dispositions of them for the ensuing year, will please call at the office of the Company, or address the undersigned at Danville, Va.

D. T. LUMLEY,
de 17-dljlst Road Master.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volonteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
de 16 d12t President.

Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., Rev. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } Editors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1 d3t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at rates of $2 per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The 28th Session will open on Monday, the 9th of January, and close on Thursday the 25th of May, 1865.

It is important for students to be present on the first day of the session.

J. H. MILLS,
de 13-12t* Oxford, N. C.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12 50; No. 1, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the public, and solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

TALLY-HO CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The Spring Session of this School opens on the 2d Monday in January. Tuition $150 per Session. Board can be had on reasonable terms. Address the Principal for particulars, Tally-ho, Granville county, N. C. T J. HORNER,

de 16-d13 Principal.

NEGRO HIRING.

AT the Market House in Raleigh, on MONDAY, 2d day of January, I will hire out for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Genl. L. O'B. Branch. They consist of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms made known on day of hiring.

Persons having them in possession will please deliver them by the 27th December, as I wish to have them divided among the heirs previous to hiring them out.

dec 21-tf W. A. BLOUNT, Jr., Adm'r.

$1,000 REWARD. STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebaneville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 2-f40t. Oaks, N. C.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.

dec 6-d3f

Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
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Price per hundred.....$60,00
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We can also furnish all

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oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

The Close of the Year.

The present issue closes the first volume of the *Confederate*. The year that ends with this day, has been one of great embarrassment and difficulty in the publishing business.—But we have been able to successfully contend with the obstacles that have intervened, and find ourselves at its close with a largely increased subscription list, and advertising and job printing patronage; for which we return our acknowledgements to a generous public.

The main, great object which this paper has had in view, from its commencement to the present time, has been to harmonize and bind the people of the South in common, fraternal unity, in upholding our common Government, in the maintenance of our rights and the establishment of our Independence as a Nation. In these we believed to be embraced the safety, honor, happiness and even the lives of our people, all of which were threatened and imperiled at every point. We have believed that the best and surest way to accomplish these vital results, was to give assurance to the constituted authorities, legislative, executive and military, that *the people* were with them, and would sustain them in all measures thought best to give vigor and efficiency to all the departments of our ernment, and thwart the designs and movements of the enemy for our overthrow and subjugation.

In pursuing this course, we have exerted ourselves to discourage and break down discord and division among our own people, and to circumvent all attempts at arraying our citizens into hostile political parties. We have combatted both measures and men, and met them, we trust, with a manly, bold opposition, because we believed their course and policy subversive of the great interests involved in the mighty struggle in which the country is engaged. Our course has been prompted by an honest and sincere conviction, that it was conducive to the welfare of the nation, and for its promotion alone have we been constantly engaged.

We are not vain enough to believe that *every* measure we have advocated, and every position we have taken, have been more wise and patriotic than those who may have differed with us; but we are firmly convinced, that if the principles and policy we have advocated had been adhered to and carried out, more unanimity and harmony would have prevailed at home, and an undivided front would have been presented to the enemy. And had this always been the case, one of the main hopes fostered by the enemy for our overthrow, could not have been entertained. And it is not yet too late to effect this unanimity and harmony at home—a result which we shall most strenuously endeavor to bring about.

In entering upon the responsible duties of public journalists for the incoming year, we shall, as in the past, endeavor to inspire confidence among our people, uphold the hands of our leaders in the cabinet and in the field, and allay and prevent partizan strife and contention—in a word, to inculcate such sentiments as will promote the great principles involved in our revolutionary struggle.

Thankful for the liberal support we have received during the past, we hope to merit a like commendation for the incoming year. As an advertising medium, the *Confederate*, as is well known, possesses the advantages of a large circulation widely disseminated among all classes of citizens; our Job Printing department is large and varied, enabling us to execute work of every description with neatness and despatch; and in which line we solicit the patronage of our friends. And we appeal to all friends of the paper for their influence in extending and increasing its circulation.

To our readers, one and all, we wish a happy new year—hoping that before the close of 1865, prosperity, peace and independence may shed their benign influences upon a glorious and independent Southern Confederacy.

We have endeavored to do a strictly cash business in conducting our paper, and yet we find at the close of the year, a considerable amount due us for Advertisements and Job Printing, sent from abroad. Accounts have forwarded to those thus indebted, which we hope will in every instance be duly honored by a prompt remittance of the cash. tf

We learn that Col. CLARKE, Commandant at this Post, has received orders from the Secretary of War, that all travel North, on the Railroads between Charleston and Richmond, *via* Wilmington, is prohibited for the period of six days, except to officers and soldiers returning to their commands, and members of Congress. We learn that the order is made in consequence of the great press upon the Railroads, especially on the Road between Greensboro' and Danville. This order does not apply to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

New Advertisements.

Wanted two Ladies of experience in teaching. Address Box 2, Warrenton.

Warrenton Female, College—E. R. Parham, President.

Meeting of the Commissioners of, and Books open for subscriptions in the Deep River Transportation Company.

See Personals of P. F. Pescud, and Thss. P. Branch.

Vehicles, &c., at Auction, Jan. 4, by Tucker, Andrews & Co.

There is a glimmer of hope that Congress may eventually, before its session closes, do something towards renewing the national strength, and preparing for the exigencies of the next campaign. There is abundant material yet in the country for increasing the army force, and increasing the means of supply and the facility for obtaining and employing both. Congress ought long since to have matured *all* its important legislation; but so much of speech making is deemed necessary, that time, valuable, precious time is lost by this useless and injurious habit of discussion. Nevertheless, the measures of Congress are developing, and we may expect soon to know what has been done.

The Currency bill has passed the House of Representatives pretty much as recommended by the Committee—this recommendation being in accordance with the Secretary's plan. We are glad of this. If Mr. Trenholm is allowed anything like a "fair chance," he will bring the Confederate currency out of the mire. He will of course be aided by military successes, and whatever can, ought to be speedily done, to enhance the military strength of the nation. In this connection, we hear that General Lee will be more distinctly confirmed as Generalissimo of the Confederate Armies—that his capacious mind will be invoked to grasp *all* the movements, and his great name will be used to carry the confidence and conciliation, alas! too much broken among jealous contemporaries, in the army.

It is understood that Gen. Jos. Johnston is *en route* to Hood's army, to take command.—When he arrives there, from all reports Hood will be conducting a retreat. Gen. Johnston will there be in his element, being *by far* the most consummate master of retrograde movements the war has produced—perhaps the best since the days of Xenophon. The only possible objection to this transcendant capacity of Gen. Johnston is, that it has become with him *a one idea*. If it should turn out that he introduces the variety of an occasional fight into the monotony of his previous military career, and fights half as well as he retreats, his fame will be established as one of the first Generals of the war.

Coincident with these important movements, a bill has been introduced to establish the Confederate militia system. No more important act has been before Congress during the war, and it should be carried through quickly; the sooner the better. There are other evidences of life and vigor to be noted hereafter.

If Congress will do its duty, much will be accomplished for the national safety. The country is as much in the hands of Congress as it is of the army. Prominent among its labors should be the adoption of sure means to ferret out and punish the illegal and corrupt practices of subordinate agents. It is alleged, it is believed, by the people, that they are the victims of imposition in all the subordinate departments of government. Impressing agents, they say, rove the country, who seize at schedule rates the private property of citizens, to speculate upon; and that cases are common, where these agents are reaping fortunes by this nefarious practice. Enrolling officers, say the people, have their favorites, show partiality, and receive gifts. It has become so notorious to associate other agencies with corruption, that dishonesty, and——and———departments, are considered by the people to be synonymous terms. If Congress would remedy great evils; if it would perform substantial benefits; let it institute a system by which fraud, speculation, unfair dealings, and all and everything which savors of imposition, should be sure of exposure and certain of punishment. And whenever a military officer, bearing a commission, is found engaged in trafficking by means of his office to the oppression of the people, and the descredit of the government, *let him suffer death*. If this were done, the many causes by which the popular sympathy has been deadened, would be removed, and the revival of that sympathy would occur.

We regret to see that a "Rev. gentleman," in Savannah, has troubled himself to contradict the statements of the outrages and violences alleged to have been perpetrated by the yankees in Milledgeville. For our own part, we have not a doubt that many of them were committed, and we are by no means shaken in this belief by the authority furnished from the statement of the "Rev. gentleman." Besides, we dislike the time when this apology for the yankees was written. It was too short a time before the evacuation of Savannah. Had we been afforded an opportunity for counsel with the "Rev. gentleman," we would have advised him to "come out" with our army, and never for an hour after the soil of Savannah was polluted by the Vandals, to have stayed where his worship of Almighty God, and his dispensations to his flock, are to be at the mercy of his country's invaders, and only to be allowed when an oath is taken at variance with the obligations of patriotism.

We have not the slightest idea who this "Rev. gentleman" is; but regarding this struggle as one wherein religion and religious liberty are in stake, we are shocked whenever a minister of the gospel of Christ loses an opportunity of setting his standard close along side the Confederate banner, to float or fall together.

A painful report is in circulation here, that the entire Battalion of Junior Reserves, under the command of Major Reese, was captured below Wilmington during the recent attacks upon Fort Fisher, &c. The Wilmington papers make no mention of it, and we trust the report here is unfounded, though it comes pretty well authenticated.

Subscribe to the Confederate.

For the Confederate.

To the Congress of the C. S. A.

Does your Military Committee suppose these Confederate States to be Infidel or Christian? Notice the exemption bill. They propose to exempt from military duty "every minister of religion * * * but no minister of religion shall be exempted under this act who has, at any time during the war, engaged, or who shall hereafter engage, in buying and selling for profit." Every minister of *religion*! Now every people has *a religion and ministers* of *that religion*, Pagans and all, and so far therefore as that wording is concerned, no one can tell whether they are Pagan or Christian legislators. It has been common in this country, in legal and social phraseology, to designate the ministers of *the religion* of the Bible, as *ministers of the gospel*, which especially distinguishes them from the ministers of all unorthodox religions. What caused the committee to change the usual appellation? Do they propose to reduce the religion of Christ to an equality with other religions? The language does do it, and there are in this country, religions other than the Christian, and such legislation is infidel, because Christ allows no religion besides his own, and any attempt to introduce any other is an attempt to ignore and overthrow His, for He says whosoever is not with me is against me; and he that receiveth not me, receiveth not Him that sent me. If therefore they have used this language to meet the case of any particular religionists who discard the Saviour, they have aimed a direct blow at Christianity, and can not justly claim to be a *Christian* nation. Under these circumstances, national fasts and prayers to God for His blessings, are worse than egregious follies, and will bring down upon us the curses of Jehovah; for He says "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha."

The minister shall not be exempt if he has engaged or shall engage in buying and selling for profit. If the committee does not know that the large majority of ministers of the *Gospel* are not receiving a comfortable support from their regular work, their ignorance is an excusable. If it is wrong for him to engage in honest traffic to help support his family, I submit that it is not the province of Congress, but his church, to sit in judgment upon him. If it is wrong, then the great Apostle Paul passed the time of his ministry in wrong doing, for he rather boasted that he was no pecuniary charge to the church. If in these trying times the poor minister is not allowed to assist himself outside of his regular vocation, he must in many instances starve or beg. Is it the intention of the committee, knowing this, thereby to force the ministry into the army; and do they hope by this means to escape the odium of the public and curse of God? It is hoped that Congress has too nice a sense of right and propriety to seriously entertain any such proposition, and that our President has too much piety to desire it and enough to emphatically veto it.

If Congress were to pass so unjust and unreasonable a bill as this one proposed by the committee in regard especially to ministers, and also to physicians, then the only shadow of hope for our country is, that the Lord will pass by our sins and not visit our iniquities upon us. FESTUS.

"BE NOT AFRAID, ONLY BELIEVE."—We cannot think it irreverent to quote these sacred words to one who adds to a business letter just at hand the following rather despondent remark:

"I confess I feel discouraged in regard to our Southern cause, and mainly because our Legislators and Congressmen do not seem to have any common sense."

We too should have been discouraged, and fearful, and miserable, during these four long years of trial and suffering, if we had not had an abiding faith that our cause was in His hands who employed the above exhortation at the moment of raising the dead to life. And as He had the power and the will to restore life, He cannot lack the power, and we trust not the will, to maintain life—the life of a nation as well as the life of the Jewish damsel who died and whom He bade to arise.

Amidst all the alternations of success and defeat, from Great Bethel to Savannah, we have been sustained by a belief that it can scarcely be within the providence of God that peoples so essentially diverse as those of the North and the South, are to be chained together in unwilling and unhappy union, or rather that the people of the weaker section is to be subjugated and exterminated; that the stronger may glut their hate upon the sight of our destruction, and indulge their lust of wealth in the appropriation among themselves of our substance. The very cruelties practiced upon us,—the murders, robberies, burnings, stripping of women and children of their all of food and clothing, and the thousand annoying instances of wanton outrage—seem to us to be permitted for the wise purpose of preparing a wall of eternal separation between the sections. It is true that we have suffered and are suffering; that disasters have overtaken us, and that the hearts of many have become faint under them. But these are only common incidents in the lives of men and of nations—by no means evidence of the withdrawal of the favor of Heaven. They tell us that "man's extremity is God's opportunity;" that when we despair of the strength of our own arm to carry us through in safety, we should look to His arm for succor. We know not how the efficient help is to come—how we are to gain Independence and Peace together—but we have never lost confidence, now or heretofore, that it will come, and so come that we shall all see His hand and acknowledge His goodness in it. "BE NOT AFRAID, ONLY BELIEVE."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from North Mississippi, says:

Do your readers know that gold is no longer a "legal tender" in the United States? It is just so. You cannot buy a thing for gold. A merchant dare not receive it, as to do so would subject him to fine and imprisonment. All the specie transactions in Memphis have to be done "on the sly." "Greenbacks" are the only circulating medium, and it takes about three times as much of them to purchase an article now as it did a year ago. The fact is, although they are "legal tender," the people North are becoming afraid of them.—They are too plentiful up there, and pay day is too far off and uncertain in the dim distance. Very few blockade goods are coming out. Yankee money has "played out" on our side of the lines and no one can take cotton in, and I doubt if they care to do so even if they could, at the present discouraging prices there.

A NUISANCE TO BE ABATED.—Mr. Foote of Tennessee has announced his determination to retire from Congress and "find in distant countries the home of a refugee." The more distant the better.

From Wilmington.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 29th, speaking of the recent demonstration upon that city, has the following articles:

CLEAN GONE.—The vast Yankee armament that had hung upon our coast for a week and more was no longer visible yesterday afternoon, and by night-fall only the usual blockading force held its place outside our bars.

Where they have gone to we cannot pretend to say, but gone they are. Their attempted surprise failed and their expedition with it.

It was told our authorities by a confidential agent that Lincoln had said that his agents here had fully apprised him of the weakening of our garrisons to send to Georgia, and of our total bareness of troops; and that he felt certain of being able to take the place with hardly the shadow of opposition.—Other things also he is reported to have said which we will not now repeat. If so, they are already known to the authorities. If not so, it would do no good to make them known to anybody else.

But indeed it does seem as if the enemy had made his calculations pretty accurately, and but for the element of the weather, might have come much nearer accomplishing his ends. The next time he will hardly try a landing on an open coast, and in meditating a surprise will include the elements in his calculation.

It was a short campaign, but it spoiled Christmas here in town. It can't be helped now, but really it was spiteful of the Yankees to choose the very day they did, and we respectfully request that they do not do it again.

FORT FISHER.—The powers of resistance possessed by earth or sand works were well illustrated in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. Everything, apparently, that could be destroyed was destroyed, torn up or burned.—The sand itself was ploughed, but could not be destroyed, and strangely enough, only two guns were dismounted. Of course the enemy's fire would have been much more dangerous if the ships had been in still water.

WHAT NEXT.—We can hardly think that the full strength of the land portion of the expedition has yet been fully developed or revealed, but that still further and more strenous exertions will be made to do something calculated to relieve the affair from the disgrace attendant upon absolute failure and non-performance. We can hardly think that the very flower of the whole United State Navy would be sent out to co-operate with a land force of four or five brigades, a part of them colored at that.

It may be that the storm of last week disturbed their arrangements not a little; it may even be that they had to cast their horses overboard as is reported, and as is somewhat confirmed by the fact that they are not known to have landed any horses, although it can hardly be that they started without them.—They must have calculated upon the probability of rough weather at this season, and off this coast, it is to be presumed that they made some arrangements to meet the accidents and contingencies to which it might give rise. If so, these arrangements have not been shown, so far as the land forces are concerned. Either there is something mysterious behind, or Butler's part of the show has turned out to be the most ridiculous *fiasco* of the war. It would appear that Lincoln thought he knew all about it. He learned—so it is said, that *he* said—that the troops from our forts had been sent to Beauregard, and that there was nothing more required than a mere dash; but he reckoned without his host. He made too little allowance for the season, and the natural obstacles to a landing on an open beach.

What next will be attempted remains to be seen. Something no doubt will be, though not much very soon. The enemy's armament is still on our coast, but the weather is not favourable, and if it be so that he is without horses, or has been forced to sacrifice them, he will certainly attempt no landing at any place not within immediate striking distance of some objective point. Of course he can obtain means of transportation, but not at once, and he will hardly be apt to keep his ships exposed and his men cooped up until he can get them. Some other dispositions or arrangements will most probably be made.

If there be still on board the enemy's ships forces and means not yet brought to bear, he may keep trying for some time to come. If there be not, and if he is actually without draft animals, we think it likely that he will soon take his departure.

RUN THE BLOCK.—In the midst of wars and rumors of wars—of the booming of great guns and trampling of squadrons,—we were rather surprised yesterday by some guns from the river announcing the arrival of certain saucy blockade runners. It was a queer episode in the history of the week.

The Wounded at Hospital No. 4.

We are indebted to Dr. Hicks, Surgeon in Charge of Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, for the following list of wounded received and now at said Hospital, from the fights at Fort Fisher on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. Many others, who were slightly wounded, have been sent to Wilson and other Hospitals:

B R Merritt Co. F, 36th N C T, left arm amputated above elbow, Halifax county, N C.

Wm Johnson, Co. F, 10th N C T, contused hip, Wayne county—wound slight.

T E Brown, Lieut comd's 1st N C Battalion, contusion of hip and thigh, Washington county, Va.—slight.

Henry Strickland, Co. E, 36th N C T, fractured compound leg—severe.

W A Latham, Co. G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound of abdomen, Wilmington, N C—severe.

Wm Jones, Co. G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound through both shoulders, Washington county, N C—severe.

Richard T Ayers, Co. G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound of thigh, Halifax county—slight.

Reuben Moye, Co. G, 17th N C T, mortally, chest, Pitt county.

Stephen Phips, Co. A, 66th N C T, contusion of butt, Orange county—slight.

Charles Grimsley, Co. B, 36th N C T, knee Bladen county—slight.

B B Ainsley, Co. G, 17th N C T, compound fracture of left thigh, Washington county, N C—severe.

D T Clark, Co. H, 36th N C T, ankle bruised, Bladen county, N C—slight.

Needham Toler, Co. B, 36th N C T, bruised arm and hip, Cumberland county, N C—slight.

J J Rawls, Co. K, 10th N C T, contused arm and breast, Beaufort county, N C—slight.

We heard of no firing yesterday, except some from the enemy's blockaders at a blockade-running steamer run ashore near Piney Point, South of the Main Bar. The grounded steamer is the Agnes Fry.—*Wilmington Journal, 29th.*

An Act to Increase the Efficiency of the Home Guard Organization.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever the Guard for Home Defence shall be called into service beyond the limits of their respective counties, the Governor may cause two or more companies to be consolidated into one company so as to make not less than sixty-four men, rank and file, to each company; said company so consolidated shall elect from the Cap ains commanding the companies so consolidated a Captain to command such consolidated company, and from the first Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants and Junion Second Lieutenants of such companies, an officer of each of said ranks, to be assigned to duty with such consolidated company, such of the officers of companies so consolidated as may not be elected for service with such consolidated company, shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates in the consolidated company, formed of their original companies and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of the Home Guards when called into service beyond their respective battalion or regimental limits, or when called into service within such limits in connection with other portions of such force, to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated to be composed of not more than ten companies. The Governor may assign to the command of such consolidated battalion or regiment any officer or officers from the battalion or regiment so consolidated.

Sec. 3 *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may, in his discretion, in constituting the consolidated companies contemplated by the first section hereof, take the one fourth, one-third, or one-half of any company as at present organized with a due proportion of its officers, out of which to constitute such consolidated company, and such of the officers of companies as at present organized, as may be placed with fractions of their companies, to form a consolidated company—as may not be elected to command such consolidated company, shall be required to serve in such consolidated company as non-commissioned officers or privates, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended. The Governor shall have power to discriminate in favor of farmers and mechanics, when he calls out a less number than the whole of a company, also to declare vacant the office of an officer who is declared by a medical board permanently disabled for field duty, either in the militia or Home Guards, or of an officer who absconds to the enemy.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all Quartermasters and Commissaries of regiments or battalions of Home Guard, as at present organized, that may not be assigned to duty by the Governor with a consolidated battalion or regiment, shall be required to serve as non-commissioned officers or privates, in some one company of their present command, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, shall appoint a Medical Board for each Congressional District in this State, whose business it shall be to examine all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, that these examinations shall be made at such time and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Surgeon General, and that the members of said Boards shall receive the same pay and allowances while on duty as the Confederate Conscript Boards.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when such companies, battalions or regiments have been consolidated as herein provided for, they shall continue in such organizations until further provisions shall be made in their behalf.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the second section of "an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the word "these" in the ninth line of said section, and inserting the word "the;" that the third section of "an act to amend an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence," ratified the 14th day of December 1863, be and the same is hereby amended, by inserting between the words "regular," and "millers" the words "and public," and by inserting between the words "millers" and "blacksmiths" the word "and" and that the proviso at the end of said 3d section be and the same is hereby repealed. That in addition to the exemptions specified in the acts aforesaid, there shall be exempt from Home Guard duty all county trustees, regular and public tanners, hatters and shoemakers skilled in their respective callings, and who were employed in the same prior to the first day of January, A. D., 1863, and have continued to be so employed since that time.

Provided, tanners shall sell one-third of their leather to indigent soldiers' wives and widows for their own use at schedule prices.

Provided, that no provision of this act shall be so construed as to exempt from military service any person mentioned herein, in case of actual servile insurrection or invasion of the county in which he resides, by Federal forces, except the persons and classes mentioned in 2d section of an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th of July, 1864.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23d day of December, A. D., 1864.

R. S. DONNEL, S. H. C.
GILES MERANE, S. S.

OPPOSITION TO LINCOLN'S DRAFT.—The following extract from a New York letter shows that Lincoln's new call for men is not received so complacently as it might be:

As was to be expected, the *Daily News* is doing its best to excite popular prejudice against the President's new call for troops.—The workingmen and laborers are told that they must not expect to elude the remorseless power that is ready at any time to drive them from their homes like so many sheep marked for the butcher's knife. And the conscription is alluded to as the odious measure that drags them from their hearthstones to perish wretchedly in an unholy war. While such sentiments as these are promulgated, without let or hindrance from General Dix, the impudence of the secession sympathizers, in their outcries about "muzzling the press" by the "Lincoln despotism," is more sublime than ever.

TELEGRAPHI

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIAT

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, December 29.—The e fleet has gone to sea—only a few of them this afternoon.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—The Senate was cret session. The House passed the bill to tate the payment of claims of deceased and soldiers. Various new resolutions w teduced.

The Currency.

It will be seen that the bill to carr effect the views of Mr. Trenholm in re the reduction of the currency, its impro and final redemption, has passed the H Representatives. It will probably so the Senate also.

It was elaborately discussed in the one of the last speeches being deliver that venerable and experienced Stat Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, who gave measure his earnest support, declaring believed it would establish the currenc stable and certain basis, insure our w and avoid impending calamities.

In reply to an intimation that the debt would not be redeemed in full, Mr said he hoped and believed it would b deemed, to the last dollar. To that ob gave his heart and his efforts. He documents to show that such men as ington, Jefferson, Madison, Alexander ton and Richard Henry Lee, had all ly favored the redemption, dollar for of the Continental money, and a re looking to its redemption was almost mously adopted in the Congress, thou carried out because Congress could n late the matter, it being, under the ar Confederation, entirely within the co the State governments. And this w their independence was achieved. pressing reasons of immediate polic pelled them to uphold the public faith

With us it is a life and death matte must uphold the credit of the gove and cannot afford to discuss whether it to do so or not. He denied that the bi operate in favor of speculators. The not the ones to hold Confederate stocks. He believed the bill would first the Government, as being the gr chaser and most interested in the red prices; second, the middle classes li wages and salaries; and thirdly the Mr. R. expressed his firm conviction should be ultimately successful in our great and glorious struggle, and c with an apt and beautiful quotatio Thompson's Ode to Independence *Observer*.

A GOOD STIMULANT—A LITTLE I FOR BOYS.—I was standing in a c regiment was passing on to the field A man came out with a pitcher of glasses, and passing it round came dier. "May be you'll have somethi ger, since you're such a big fellow. you are! A big glass of beer, boy sir; none!" "What's the matter?" ing, sir!" "Well, you need it; it's lant!" He placed his hand in hi and bringing out a Bible, said, "T stimulant, sir!"

The Boston *Post* says that General has appeared before the War Comm pecting the Petersburg disaster. I derstood that he testified that his p so completely changed by General M before the assault that he was unable out his designs.

NEW ADVERTISEME

ON WEDNES JANUARY, 4TH 1865 BY TUCKER ANDREWS, &

One New 2 Horse Wagon
One New 1 Horse Wagon
One New Spring Wagon
One Good 2d Handed Buggy & H
One Good Cow with first Calf.
dec 30-d2t

WANTED

Two ladies of experience in teaching, qualified to instruct in French and French and Higher English. The other English and Mathematics. Address, st and enclosing testimonials, Box 2, N. C. dec

WARRENTON FE COLLEGE.

The Spring Session will begin on W the 1st day of Feb'y 1865, and continu Prof. C. S. Peticolas, a successful t more than 15 years in the City of R will have charge of the department of Instrumental Music. Parents intendi their daughters will please apply at o Address. E. E. PARHA dec 31-d5t Warr

AT A MEETING OF TH missioners, to open books of sub the capital stock of the Deep River T tion Company, held in Raleigh on th cember, 1864, it appearing that $50,000 are subscribed by solvent sub is ordered that a meeting of the stoc called at the office of the R. & G. R. Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th January, o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of orga company.

Ordered further, that the books of s be kept open until the day of meeting, ville, under superintendence of C. B. M at Pittsboro', of E. H. Straugh, Esq., Geo. Washington, Esq., at Lockville Bryan, at Raleigh, or the undersigned

By order of the Commissioners:
W. J. HAWKINS, C
KEMP P. BATTLE, Sec'y.
dec 31-d2t.

PERSONALS

RALEIGH, Dec.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Booth & Co. Bryan, Esq., Baltimore,

My Son, Lieut. JOHN S. PESCUD 4th Battalion N. C. Junior Reserves tured a few days ago below Wilming Please look after him, supply all his charge to my account. Answer t Richmond Enquirer or Sentinel.
P. F. P

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec.

Messrs. Jno. S. Williams & Br more, Md.

You will congratulate me upon bei Captain George is cared for.

Please look after Lieut. JOHN S. Adjutant 4th Battalion N. C. Junior who was captured below Wilmington past week, and charge the same to the your Obedient Friend,
dec. 31-d3t THOS. P. B

Richmond Enquirer and Sentinel procure publication in the New York Baltimore Sun, and send bills for all to

The Confederate.

TRI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, March 26, 1864.

"To be Shot"---The Progress.

We see in the Progress of the 24th, an article which appears to be editorial, alluding to the fifteen Virginians, of several regiments, who have been sentenced to be shot for desertion. It says that "had they been North Carolinians, there are crawling, creeping creatures in this State (and the slander would have been caught up and reverberated by their pimps in other States), that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the skirts of Standard and Progress." As we are neither "crawling nor creeping creature," but a man, who endeavors to walk upright and fearless of his fellows, we take no application to ourselves of the epithets of the Progress. But it shall not, for all its galvanic jerk of boldness, escape the true issue on this question of desertion.

It is not pretended, and was never accused against Mr. Holden, that he caused all the desertions; but one fact is as true as day—that a private by the name of James King, of Co. E., 4th Regiment, from Randolph county, was lately executed for desertion. At the time of his execution, Lieut. J. M. Goff, of the 5th Alabama regiment, had charge of the sad affair. Just before the eyes of the condemned man were bandaged, he was asked by the officer if he had any message which he wished to send to his friends, and he replied: *"I have no message. I only wish that my body may be sent to my friends; but I want to say to you, Lieutenant, though others persuaded me to do what I did, the reading of Holden's paper has brought me to this; but, thank God, I shall soon be at peace."* Lieut. Goff thereupon wrote down these words, and communicated them by letter to Col. Bryan Grimes, to whose regiment the man King belonged. Col. Grimes, for the good of the service and as a warning against desertion, caused publication to be made in his regiment of King's last words, and thus they reached the public. We forbore to publish them, although we had them in our possession until we saw them in print.

The Progress insinuates that they were extorted from King; and he further applies the epithet of MISCREANT to Lt. Goff, or Col. Grimes, or both of them—not directly, but by one of those horizontal strokes in peculiar favor with the Progress. Lt. Goff, we understand, is a gentleman of excellent character, courage and soldierly qualities. Both he and Col. Grimes are associated with this war by the best evidence men could afford of patriotism and duty. All the greatest battles of the war have been participated in by them. The Progress can hardly compare with either of them, whatever its sacrifices or performances may have been. When it sits down in its broad easy chair and pile the epithets such as "miscreant" upon such officers, it exercises one of those wonderful privileges of a free press, that neither respects for personal virtue, nor for public opinion, nor common decency restrains. Notwithstanding all this, the fact will be fully proved, as Lieut. Goff has stated; and it is due to him, that not only this instance, but all others of a like nature should now be made public by the testimony of unquestionable men—so that if such confessions have been extorted in any instance, the public odium may fall upon the extortioner. We understand Lieut. Goff will be in Raleigh in a few days, when it is not impossible that he may be able to satisfy even the Progress that there was no extortion in the case.

We have been endeavoring to get a file of a paper supposed to be more or less connected with the desertions from Nethercutt's battalion. If we succeed, and find that statements which have been made to us are true, and that these men that were hung at Kinston were induced to desert, then so soon as the commissioner under the late law of Congress is appointed, we pledge ourselves to bring the matter before him, for that will form an exception to the rule that "by-gones should be by-gone;" for that man ought to be punished, if not hung; at least he ought to be made to serve as a soldier.

We have extended this article further than we designed. Mr. Holden is under no obligations to the Progress for the manner of his defence. The responsibility for human life, for the death of fellow men, is not to be thrust aside by vulgar gasconading. It is regarded as a grave matter—not by *pimps*, but by all the respectable press of the nation—most of which copied Lt. Goff's statement, for WARNING.

COUNTY MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS.—We commend to our people the communication signed "MACON," in this paper, on this subject. We owe our deceased soldiers a debt of gratitude and reverence that we can never pay; but we should manifest our highest appreciation of their services and sacrifices by perpetuating their names and memories, and handing them down to their and our children as noble patriots who sacrificed their lives in defence of the rights and liberties of their country; and perhaps this will be as enduring and grateful a manner as any other.

CHARLESTON.—After two hundred and fifty days of bombardment, the disconsolate Yankee press is obliged to concede that the siege of Charleston is a failure. What a lame and impotent conclusion of their prodigious blood and thunder, vaporing and gasconade?

VALUABLE INVENTION.—A citizen of Eufaula, Alabama, [illegible] invented by himself, which turn out three hundred pairs of socks per day.

Photographs.

Lately, in Russia, a soldier of the Guard was murdered, without any circumstance to point out the perpetrator of the deed, and no clue could be found to lead to the detection of the crime. Whereupon it was suggested to photograph the eyes of the murdered man, if perchance there might be discovered therein the object which had made the last impression in life, and left its image there. The experiment was made, and, sure enough, reflected back from that glazed mirror came forth the features of two other guardsmen, distinct and unequivocal. This evidence of guilt, powerful enough in itself, was completed by confession, and thus another mysterious agency for the discovery of secret crime is established for the benefit of mankind.

The Yankee nation professes to be shocked at the evidence of Kilpatrick's scheme of villainy which was found on the dead body of Dahlgren, by which was contemplated the sacking of the city of Richmond and the assassination of President Davis and his cabinet. It is not that Yankee notions favor not the deed, nor that Yankee malice would not have gloated over the fact accomplished; but Yankee calculation is concerned that the "*plan*" having failed of perfection, should be published to the world. And so the Yankee press confirm the horrid purpose in the variety of contradiction they give to the fact. By some they are utterly denied, and in affected horror pronounced INFAMOUS. By others, there is an attempt at explanation, as that "the assassination was only to commence when the President or his officers should attempt to escape"—that this is the *understood* portion of the order—"the city to be destroyed and Jeff. Davis and cabinet killed." Yet others again say, that the whole writings are a forgery, or else that this is an interpolation. But by that divine agency which enables the human mind to perfect art for the public benefaction, a proof of this vile atrocity will be forthcoming for the world. The papers have been exhibited to the French Consul, in the city of Richmond, and they have been ordered to be photographed, and copies will be sent to the courts of Europe. These copies will be *fac similes*. If there have been alteration, or interlineation, or erasure, it will appear.

That the Yankees should shrink at all from this imputation, even for policy, is a new phase in their national character; for infamous, atrocious, unutterably base and detestable as was this murderous purpose, it by no means transcends many of the shocking inhumanities which they have perpetrated upon defenceless towns and people, since they commenced their unrighteous invasion.

Consecrated Ground.

Down the Williamsburg road, within some seven or eight miles of the city of Richmond, is the field of the "Seven Pines." Thereabouts the yankee invader had constructed his heavy redoubts and dug his line of entrenchments, preparatory to his grand assault on the devoted city. On the 31st of May, 1862, the order was issued to charge the enemy in his works and drive him out—and it was done—but at heavy cost. Many a gallant head along the line of that Williamsburg road, of Garland's, and Anderson's, and Rodes' brigades, was laid low. Further towards the trenches, close in upon the redoubts and beyond and among the abattis, numerous mounds betoken the resting place of many, very many of the 4th N. C. regiment, most gallantly led into the enemy's works that day under Col. Bryan Grimes; and other North Carolina heroes of the 5th, the 23d and others, as also the dead of Florida, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Georgia, and South Carolina, and Virginia, lie buried within the precincts of this dread battle-field—until the whole ground is consecrated as the burial spot of perished patriots.

It is not to be conceived that any heartless and ungrateful owner of the soil will, with rude hand, disturb these graves. We will not believe that in all the borders of Virginia, where loyalty is cherished, such sacrilege will be committed. We join our convictions with those of the Sentinel, that this will not be. Rather be it the pride and pleasure of those whose ownership imposes the duty, to "pile the little mound, and lay the tender turf, and surround with care and watchfulness, *in memoriam* of the virtuous and holy patriotism which made its last defence there," those homes of the brave and true.

For The Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On yesterday I visited Edgcombe county, where I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. W. Harris, the N. C navy man, and heard him speak and explain the objects of the cause he advocated. And he did justice to the cause—fully convincing all who heard him of its importance, and many were totally surprised that some movement had not long since been made towards getting up a navy for our State. To show that they were convinced of its importance and fully appreciated the enterprise, so soon as the speech was concluded he was surrounded by several enterprising men, and it really took three men to count the money as fast as it was subscribed. With the very small attendance at court, he readily received about seventy thousand dollars, and would have taken in probably two hundred thousand, had Edgecombe been fully out at court.

Rev. Mr. Harris resides at Franklinton, N. C., when person can forward by Express any amount they may wish to subscribe, and he will forward certificates to show their membership. He has already received about one million of dollars, but his list is not yet full. So send in your mony. The enterprise is both patriotic and profitable, and we cannot invest in a better or safer thing. Presuming all have seen Mr. Harris's card, fully explaining its object, &c., I will not trouble the reader

Mr. Robt. Norfleet, in Tarboro', is fully authorized to received subscriptions.

Old and New Treasury Notes.

In view of the change to be produced by the "Currency Act" in the value of Treasury notes, except those under the denomination of $5, the South Carolinian makes some important observations as to the effect of the reduction in value of said notes, and their changed relative value in business transactions, hoping thereby to caution those who may perhaps have not given the subject any thought, and who might be over-reached and imposed upon by the more shrewd and calculating.

In consequence of the 33⅓ per cent. tax on the present currency after the 1st of April next, all transaction made with the old issue will have to be at 33⅓ per cent. discount to accommodate it to the basis of the new issue; and many persons may be led into error as to the allowance which ought to be made in receiving and paying out the old issue, and in exchanging it for the new issue. Some may suppose that the deficiency in the reduced value of the bills can be made up adding ⅓ of the face of the bills; but this would not be correct if the ⅓ added is also of the old issue; for this ⅓ also is subject to a reduction of ⅓ by the 33⅓ per cent. tax, which would cause the person receiving the old [illegible] at that basis to lose $11.11 1-9 on every $. In other words, it would be receiving on the new issue basis on 88 8-9 on the $1. To prove the error take a $10 bill of the old issue:

The face of the bill is	$10.00
Add to it ⅓ of its face	3 33⅓
Which will give	$13.33⅓
Deduct 33⅓ per cent tax	4.44 4-9
Which leaves only	$8 88 8-9

Instead of $10, which shows a loss of $1.11 1-9 on the $10—a loss of 11 1-19 per cent. And the loss would be in the same proportion on all bills on which the 33⅓ per cent. tax falls.

It is natural to suppose, as the bills are reduced in value by ⅓, that adding ⅓ of the face of the bill will make up the deficiency, but it must be remembered that after the tax attaches to the bills each bill stands for only ⅔ of its face or original value, and not for 3-3 as it did before the tax; and the whole bill being only equal to ⅔, then ⅓ of this ⅔ becomes equal to ⅑ of the face of the bill; and *vice versa*, ⅑ of the face of each bill is only worth ⅓ of the face of the bill. It, therefore, requires *three twelves* of each bill of the old issue (instead of 3 as formerly) to be worth the face of the bill.

It is thus reduced to this simple rule—*add ⅓ of the face of each bill to make up its deficiency in value*; or, in other words, *add 50 per cent. to the face of each bill of old issue to make it equal to the face of the bill in new issue.* Take for example a $10 bill:

The face of the bill is	$10
Add 50 per cent. or ⅓	5
Which gives	$15
Deduct 33⅓ per cent. tax	5
And it gives	$10

which shows that it requires $15 of the old issue (which is $10 with the ⅓ or 50 per cent added) to be equal to $10 of the new issue. The same rule is applicable to all the bills of the old issue on which the 33⅓ tax falls.

Four per cent. Certificates.

The Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following information as to the transferability of four per cent. certificates:

"FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—A some uncertainty and even misapprehension exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement, which we make upon the information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public:

"The four per cent certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued *or of any assignees*. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificate of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax-collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax-payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more; viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand.

This mode of assignment will diminish, very greatly, the value of these certificates. Like registered bonds, they will never command the same value as coupon bonds. Even for the tax purposes, the notarial endorsement will greatly impair their value, and when they are to be purchased with the new currency, or the old at three for two, the question as to whether it is wiser to buy these certificates, or to pay taxes in currency, is one very difficult to answer. It may be to the interest of each individual to fund as much of the old currency in four per cent. certificates as will pay his taxes, but it appears very questionable economy to procure a surplus in the expectancy of these certificates commanding their par. value in new currency. The unsettled and uncertain condition of the currency prevents the most experienced financiers from forming an opinion as to the best policy for individuals to follow in this matter. Some hold the opinion that four per cent. certificates will command a high premium; others that they will not be worth more than fifty cents in the dollar in the new currency.—*Enquirer.*

WAR NEWS.

MATTHEWS COURT-HOUSE BURNED.—A gentleman has arrived in Richmond, who reports that on the 17th inst., the enemy landed in Matthews county, and burned the court house, jail, clerk's office, and every building in the village. They also burned the house of Pope Jones, Esq., and a number of dwellings in the neighborhood of the village, besides several houses on the Piankatank river. It was supposed the party committing these infamous acts came over from the Eastern Shore. The miserable cowards take good care not to go where there are Confederate troops.

There are said to be four thousand negro troops at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, who make frequent raids in the neighborhood, stealing, burning, and insulting the citizens. We hope when our troops meet with them, the Exchange Bureau will not be troubled with the question of exchange. A "Texas parole" would be the best disposition to make of them.

"FROM THE SOUTH."—Farragut is reported to have abandoned the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, and left for parts unknown. He has probably returned to New Orleans to assist or participate in the expedition up Red river. The latest Yankee papers mention a rumor that he had withdrawn his fleet from below Mobile. During the protracted and severe bombardment of the fort it sustained no damage, and we lost but one man killed and one slightly wounded, and that from imprudence and [illegible]

The Yankee report of the landing of a considerable force at Palatka, forty miles above Jacksonville, on the St. Johns river, is confirmed. Gen. Finegan is "posted" as to their movements, and has doubtless taken necessary steps to check them. It is the opinion that the object of this movement is to march on Tallahassee, or some point on the Upper St. Johns river.

A letter received from a member of the 4th Va. cavalry, states that a few days ago J. H. Lee, company A, and John Terrett, company H, 4th Va. cavalry, in company with two others, captured a general's staff of six men, on the Little River Pike, Fairfax county, and whilst on their way back two of the men went to a house, some two hundred yards distant, leaving Lee and Terrett in charge of the prisoners. During the absence of the two men, the yankees overpowered the guard, seized their double-barreled guns and shot Lee through the breast and Terrett through the head, killing them instantly. The yankees escaped.

Reliable information has been received at Montgomery from North Alabama that the Yankee General Dodge, with a force of ten thousand men, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, have crossed the Tennessee river, coming South. A small force of Confederate troops in their front was skirmishing with them. It is supposed that the Yankees acted under the impression that our force was not sufficient to resist them, and improved the opportunity to come to this side of the river to commit their usual depredations.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Another flag of truce boat is expected at City Point in a few days. Several hundred sick and wounded prisoners will be sent off by the next boat. There is a proposition now pending to enlarge the number sent by flag of truce to three or four thousand each trip.

From appearances it looks as if the exchange was growing into regular system again. It is to be hoped not to be again interrupted by any new complications.

Some days since the Yankees made a raid through the lower part of Prince William county, Va., captured Grandison Able, company B, 49th Va. regiment; Sergeant Roy Davis, Orderly Sergeant Jones, Marshall Davis and — Slinglar, of Kinchcloe's company.

A straggler, with his horse, arms and all equipments, was captured by one of our men.

The enemy were under the command of a Major McCabe, who searched all the houses on his route, but, to give him his due, behaved much better than is usual for Yankees.

There is a rumor in circulation in Richmond, to the effect that Gen. Burnside had appeared at Washington, North Carolina, with large reinforcements. There may be some probability in this report, as late United States papers represent that Burnside was organizing an expedition at Annapolis, Md.

ITEMS OF NORTHERN NEWS.

There are rumors afloat that Butler is to be removed from his present command. Those who want Mr. Lincoln to continue in the Presidential chair for another term realize that military affairs must at least be successful until the Presidential election comes off, as a matter of policy for Mr. Lincoln, and the bungling manner in which Butler has managed his department is operating against the prospects of "Old Abe." While they wink at Butler's persecutions of clergymen and women, they are not such fools as to fail to see that his rapid loss of territory in North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, and his evident incapacity to manage a military campaign, is damaging the prospects of Mr. Lincoln, who keeps him there, more than almost any other one thing on the political boards. The extreme radicals see this, and for political reasons applaud Butler vociferously, knowing that every hour he stays there is worth many votes against the present occupant of the White House in the election. It is not improbable that Mr. Lincoln may soon become convinced of these facts and replace Butler by some other officer.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.—A Washington correspondent writing on the the 10th inst., says: "It is understood that Gen. Grant protests against any further attempt to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond shall have been taken. He disagrees with Gen. Halleck, and places the highest value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it."

Another correspondent says: "In the new 'On to Richmond' movement, I think it probable that Grant will command the main column, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade and Hooker as chief subordinates."

Lincoln is determined to secure the three electoral votes of Florida, through the inauguration of another farce of a "Free State" movement, regardless of the chances of another Olustee. The greater portion of the enemy's troops have left Jacksonville; and everything continues quiet in that vicinity. Deserters report that the term of service of a large number of their troops will expire during the ensuing three months.

MICKLER AGAIN AT WORK.—Capt. Mickler, we hear, captured a yankee picket boat, with a guard of five men, on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, in or near Skull Creek.

For The Confederate.

Monuments to our Departed Soldiers.

History will contain no record of the thousands of our heroic soldiers who have fallen martyrs to the liberty of our country—though we shall be indebted to their deprivations, sufferings and indomitable prowess for the preservation of our lives, our property, and the achievement of our independence.

This is unjust, ungrateful and impolitic—The bones of our beloved sons and brothers now lie bleaching upon a thousand battle fields, and but few if any of them can be reclaimed. Justice to ourselves and gratitude for their value and libations on the altar of our country, should prompt us to commemorate their noble deeds in some enduring form.

The heart bleeds at the thought of having no memorial to cherish of our brave sons and brothers, who fell in their efforts to drive back these vandal pirates who are now despoiling our sunny land with fire and sword. It will be a source of exultant pride and joy to the devoted mother, or poor widow, as she points her orphans to the name of their father, thus inscribed on the "Temple of Fame;" and generations yet unborn shall claim virtue and distinction from their relations to their galaxy of martyred heroes. And it will inspire our noble army with reassurance of our paternal and patriotic devotion to them, and afford an earnest that if they should fall, their deeds shall live in a nation's gratitude.

The most valuable legacy that we can bequeath to posterity, will be to impress them with the value and cost of liberty, by erecting monuments to our departed soldiers, which through all time will be living witnesses of our revolutionary heroes. In or near court green, in every county throughout the Confederacy, not occupied by the enemy, we should erect a monument of granite base and marble shaft, of octagonal form, and inscribe the names of all from each county who have perished in this war.

And as our good old North State has lost as many, perhaps more soldiers than that of any other in the Confederacy, and as the condition of our treasury, under the management of our great and good Governor, warrants the belief that our State taxes will be inconsiderable this year, it behooves her to set the noble example of inaugurating this pious and patriotic duty. We think the suggestion will meet the approbation of every patriotic citizen in the State, and that they will make it competent for their respective county courts to lay a small tax to defray said expenses. The granite is abundant, and generally diffused, and our State abounds with marble.

MACON.

WARREN CO., N. C., March 22, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MR. DEBOW.—It is difficult for an honest people to realize the lengths to which our enemies go, in their interested falsification and forgeries. Such a paper as the New York Evening Post publishes a long, silly article, pretendedly from DeBow's review, in which the Confederate domestic resources are disparaged and our only hope of salvation alleged to consist in dropping cotton as a staple and raising milch cows. For this article, the Post tells its readers, the Review was suppressed and Mr. DeBow cast into prison. It can hardly be necessary to say, and yet considering the source of the statement, we will say, that the whole story is an unmitigated falsehood from beginning to end. The alleged article is a forgery, and Mr. DeBow himself is honorably and usefully engaged in the public service.

A Baton Rouge correspondent of the Mobile Tribune gives that paper a sample of the yankee mode of getting up and managing "Union" meetings in the southern States. He says that at the late meeting in Baton Rouge to appoint delegates to the State Convention there were twenty-five persons present—all Dutch and Yankees—that Frank Provost, Carl Otta and Stanislaus Wrotnoski, were appointed delegates; that the former had long been married to a negro woman, and the two latter are Europeans.

A gentleman recently arrived in Richmond, from Maryland, where he has been for several weeks, gives an encouraging account of the feeling existing among the friends of the South in that State. He says they never were more hopeful or more sanguine of the success of the Confederate cause than at the present time. Manacled by the armed legions of Lincoln, and separated from their Southern friends by natural obstacles, they have never despaired of ultimately uniting their State to the Southern Confederacy.

NECESSARIES FALLING.—In Augusta, a day or two since, there was a sensible decline in the price of the necessaries of life. Beef fell to $1 50 to $2 per pound, with plenty for sale, and the same with pork. Corn fell $3 in the bushel. A further decline is anticipated. The Augusta market is, next to those of Richmond and Atlanta, the most drawn upon of any in the whole country. Around the city the land cannot compare in fertility with that around Montgomery. Would not a similar decline in this latitude be acceptable? We should be happy to announce it.—*Mont. Mail.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The public will be gratified to learn that Judge Wm. W. Crump, of Richmond, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the C. S. Treasury. He is a lawyer of great ability, and has long been one of the most distinguished members of the Richmond bar. This ability transferred to the service of the Confederacy cannot fail to be productive of good results.

Bishop Soule of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is at home, near Nashville, Tenn., but in feeble health. He is affected by paralysis, but not so greatly as to confine him wholly to the house. The Yankees have, of course, tried to win him over to their cause, by proposing "the oath," but he has uniformly answered that he would suffer any evil they could inflict, rather than submit to such a demand. So they have let him alone.

LETTERS FOR TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—Letters designed for offices West of the Mississippi may be sent by the Express mail. Correspondents should be careful to address their letters "per Express Mail, *via* Brandon, Mississippi," and prepay the postage of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce weight.

The Georgia papers, or a large majority of them, show Gov. Brown and his message no quarter. It meets with no better favor outside the State, save a journal or two in North Carolina.

A writer in the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, strongly advises those who grow sorghum to plant early. The time he recommends is "the early part of April."

The thirty-sixth Virginia regiment has collected in that command, and forwarded to S. [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATION.

REPORTS OF S[illegible]

Entered according [illegible] 1863, by J. S. [illegible] of the District [illegible] for the Northern [illegible]

No telegraph [illegible] to-day.

It seems that th[illegible] more men to fill [illegible] fectly right; but [illegible] two classes that [illegible] have been slightl[illegible] officers and men [illegible] one hundred able-[illegible] in the State belo[illegible] within the conscri[illegible] as well as all other[illegible] have for three Lie[illegible] The captain to ea[illegible] are magistrates [illegible] each county, over [illegible] over all purposes. [illegible] Hence I think if [illegible] a company out of [illegible] to the army; they [illegible] their country [illegible] be kind their little [illegible] army, and I think [illegible] go and protect the[illegible]

AN OLD SOLDIER.

[illegible] from [illegible] Florida is not ve[illegible] [illegible] to the discipline [illegible] and integrity o[illegible] [illegible] kee army under [illegible] Seymour. A de[illegible] [illegible] the operator at [illegible] Baldwin, dated [illegible] "The news from the front this morning is [illegible] eighty-five Yankees deserters came [illegible] this morning, and they report that [illegible] are on the way." The operator [illegible] reports that the Yankees at Palatka [illegible] deserting fast. About fifty had [illegible] from their lines, and negro pickets [illegible] ned in every direction to keep them [illegible] robbers together.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Athens (G[illegible] Watchman is exercised to know whether [illegible] shoemaker or the tanners are the extor[illegible] on investigation finds the case s[illegible] thus: "A gentleman who had paid fift[illegible] dollars for a pair of shoes, weighed them, a[illegible] found that allowing the very highest pr[illegible] for leather thread, wax, &c., and also ma[illegible] a liberal allowance for wasting in cutti[illegible] trimming, the materials of which they w[illegible] proposed could not have cost more than t[illegible] dollars.

A BRAVE WO[illegible] Mrs. Arlege, the wife of a gentle[illegible] who is now in Atlanta, killed a Yankee [illegible] in Winchester, Tennessee recently, [illegible] the Winchester Bulletin. He had forced a[illegible] entrance into her house, when she fired [illegible] him with a shot gun and killed him instan[illegible]

The Yankee [illegible] at Winchester justified the brave woman [illegible] had left a guard of protection placed at [illegible] dwelling.

FOREIGN.—Bishop Colenzo's trial before an Ecclesiastical C[illegible] has resulted in "guilty" on each of the [illegible] charges of heresy.—The sentence is [illegible] deprivation of all Episcopal and official and [illegible] unless he files a recantation in London [illegible] before the 4th of March, or at the Cape [illegible] before the 16th April. He has [illegible]

THE PEACHES.—The Macon Telegraph regrets to say that [illegible] investigation and inquiry tend to the belief that the crop in this region is fatally injured.

We regret to [illegible] that most of the peach crop in this latitude is also destroyed. A sad loss truly.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Nathan Tisdel, Mr. JOSIAH PULLEY, of Johnston county, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH [illegible], of Louisa county, Va.

Also, by the same, Mr. EDWIN HARRELL, of Edgecombe county, N. C., to Miss ALICE HAWES, of Louisa county, Va.

DIED,

In Scotland N[illegible] N. C., at the residence of William Smith, jr., [illegible] ROBERTA B. SPRUILL, youngest daughter of t[illegible] late George E. Spruill, in the 24th year of her [illegible]

Young, lovely [illegible] remarkable for her gentleness and christian me[illegible]ss, she was beloved by a large circle of friends, [illegible] mourn her loss. Attacked [illegible] bronchial affection which soon extended to [illegible] lungs, she became a constant sufferer and [illegible] languished more than three years in much bodily [illegible] during which time she endured with unto[illegible] fortitude and patience her affliction; never [illegible] murmuring the merciful kindness of her H[illegible] only Father; knowing that "whom He love[illegible] he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom [illegible] receiveth."

To her teache[illegible] and abiding spirit was imparted, through [illegible] divine grace, a cheerfulness in her resignation, [illegible] warmth of christian feeling but seldom wi[illegible] equalled. Purity, tenderness and sympathy beame[illegible] in her countenance and marked her words and [illegible] acts. None knew her but to love her. And [illegible] few who saw her did not find their christian [illegible] faithfulness drawn out into more lively exercise—[illegible] form a more exalted opinion of that religion [illegible] she professed her.

As her bodily [illegible] declined and waned away and her pulse beat feebler, her [illegible] grew stronger and her hopes brighter, until h[illegible] spirit winged its flight to those mansions of bli[illegible]

"Where the sai[illegible] of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour a[illegible] brethren transported to greet; While the anth[illegible] of nature unceasingly roll, And the smile o[illegible] Love is the feast of the soul."

The deceased [illegible] devoted member of the Episcopal church, a[illegible] when no longer able to unite in its public worsh[illegible] often availed herself of the privilege which [illegible] of commemorating, in private, the sa[illegible] death of her Saviour, with whom she [illegible] dwells in His kingdom of glory.

H.

STATE OF N[illegible] CAROLINA,

[illegible] COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY

John Harriso[illegible] Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-o[illegible] years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and n[illegible] Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, [illegible] executors of the last will and testament of Wini[illegible] W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller, [illegible]

Against

Benjamin E. Co[illegible] executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, Joh[illegible] Fanny, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary, [illegible] Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H. Cook, his wife, [illegible] H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fan[illegible] Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and [illegible] Governor of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing by affidavit filed in the office of the said Co[illegible] that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and N[illegible], three of the defendants in this cause, [illegible] beyond the limits of this State, it is the[illegible] ordered that publication be made in the R[illegible] Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the [illegible] defendants of the filing of this bill, and that [illegible] appear at the next term of said Court, [illegible] at the Court House in Warrenton, o[illegible] Monday after the Fourth Monday of M[illegible] and plead, answer or demur to the sa[illegible] same will be taken as confessed and hea[illegible] as to them. Witness, Charles M. Co[illegible] and Master of said Court, at office in W[illegible] the Third Monday after [illegible] September, 1863.

[illegible] of February, 1864.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Bryan Grimes Collection

The Confederate.

B. B. [illegible] } Editors.
I. M. [illegible]

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. [illegible] & Co.

MONDAY, March 28, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville Street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Through one channel or another, the fearful cost to the yankee nation of the war which they are waging upon us, is coming to the light. Late dispatches foot up for our enemies a loss of one hundred and twenty-three thousand men in the battles of first Manassas, the battles of Richmond, of second Manassas, of Chancellorsville, of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. Estimating at this proportion, one million of men, at least, must have perished by wounds, disease and disability, out of the ranks of our invaders. The gloom of this terrible darkness is shrouding the hearts of the northern people, at least the thinking portion of them; and they stand aghast at this carnival of destruction, and thought is bursting its utterance even through restrictions of an increasing despotism. The press and the speakers are uniting to bewail the national calamity and to implore a cessation of these dire afflictions.

But not yet does any distinct portion touch the bottom of this revolution, to comprehend the causes which engendered, or to discover the process by which, and which alone, its fearful progress can be arrested. It has been hard for these peace-wishers to learn that a deep, abiding hate, a hate compared to which the hate the Poland feels to Russia, or Hungary to Austria is well nigh akin to affection, had been implanted, and has been rooted and grown in the Southern mind towards the entire Yankee people and government, until it has became a natural antipathy individualized. It is hard for these peace-wishers of New York and Illinois to comprehend, that what was once "the union," is forever dead, blotted out, annihilated—and that to material annihilation there is no resurrection morn. This is the fatal impediment of their desires. They must strip off this delusion, and view the naked fact that *the union* has perished; and from its mass of ruins no materials for reconstruction can be gathered; and in all the extent of this earth there is no architect that can rebuild it. When they have clothed all their efforts for peace with this *vain* idea, they have themselves imposed a negative upon their endeavors that their opponents need not to strengthen. When the war party of the North—the radical Lincoln abolition party, announces peace on the basis of suppression and subjugation, conquest, our people understand his theory and accept it; but reconstruction, with the re-created fancies and absurdities of recognized rights; a reunion, re-association, re-affiliation with all the mixed and villainous compounds which would constitute "the union restored," is a degradation our people never contemplated.

But the expense of life, and limb, and health, is not the only burdensome endurance for the North. Another secret has escaped the imprisoned histories of its woes—a weight of national debt, hid heretofore from view by false estimates, deficiency bills and various other systems of deceptions, has at last fallen upon the Yankee nation with crushing effect. Added to a debt that is ascertained now to reach well nigh on to four thousand millions of dollars, is an appropriation by their present Congress of seven hundred million, for their army alone; not to be for the whole year of 1864 to July 1865, but "for the present only;" and for their navy department one hundred and forty-two million—an expenditure larger than the Naval expenditures of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Portugal—the whole of which only foot up one hundred and thirty-six millions. Thus is the table presented to the Yankee pocket, wherein lies the head, the heart and the soul of the nation. The interest on their debt is three hundred millions of dollars!—to be increased by a free debt of over one thousand millions!—all for this blessed year of our Lord, 1864. Out of this, for the navy alone, this yankee people are to pay four millions of dollars more than all the christian world, except Italy and Denmark. Think of this, ye shrewd, dollar-counting, dollar-worshiping race; and also with this thought, take the comfortable reflection that your almighty dollars, converted into Monitors, and Rams, and all sorts of English craft, are not able to prevent our intercourse with foreign countries with almost the regularity of a stated mail. Think, further, that a single Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, have effected a sale of nine-tenths of your entire tonnage, so that scarce a yankee ship, yankee owned, dares to sail the ocean, nine-tenths having been fraudulently or *bona fide* transferred for protection to British colors, so that your "gridiron" never floats where the seabirds fly;" or when it does it but too surely harbingers the cracking fires that leap from a freeman's avenging hand, committing the commerce that it covers to merited destruction. While thus so poorly paid for all this outlay on the water, how has it been on land? What return has yankeedom received for army dollars spent? A few desolated towns, some devastated territory, some abandoned plantations, some stolen negroes—more a burden than a help—and this is all to the yankees, for the blood and life they have wasted; and what is to them of nicer calculation, the dollars they have spent. And now at the end of three years, with the last dollar of gold sold out of their treasury by the thirty millions at a pop, they find themselves confronted by a determined people, stronger than at the beginning, who, under the favor of God in a righteous cause, have subscribed anew their pledge of everlasting resistance, till independence be achieved.

Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lieut. Colonel.

We received this morning a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable character, who was not long since a Colonel of one of our regiments, in which he speaks in high terms of Col. Van H. Manning, of the 8rd Arkansas regiment, who wrote to this paper, a few days since, certain facts connected with the capture and imprisonment of Mr. Leach.

The gentleman who has addressed us to-day, had heard the same statement about Mr. Leach while in the army, from the lips of Lt. Col. Taylor. Our correspondent says he thinks Col. Van Manning may be mistaken somewhat as to the date, but that his recital of the facts is accurate. He also says, that no officer within his association, has a brighter character for intelligence and gallantry than has Col. Van Manning.

It will be seen from the statement, that Mr. Leach, after his capture, assured his captors of his "devotion to the Federal Union;" boasted that he was the last man in North Carolina to quit struggling for its cause; that he held himself ready at all times to renew his efforts in its behalf, when the opportune moment should arrive; that his language was so offensive to Lieut. Col. Taylor, that he denounced him and asked to be separated from him, which was done—Col. Taylor being closely confined, while Mr. Leach, late Lieut. Col., received privileges for his loyalty to the Federal "gridiron."

We were not at all surprised at this news about Mr. Leach. Mr. Holden had some years ago given us a pretty fair estimate of this politician; and we neither saw nor heard anything of his career while Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, materially to change our preconceived opinion.

But it is well for the people of the seventh district to know, that here are responsible statements of an army officer of high character, who was confined with him, that he bought privileges that were denied to his associates, and at the expense of his associates, by disavowing his country and avowing his loyalty to the enemy.

There are thousands of privates captured on the bloody battle fields, who have pined within prison walls until their clothes have rotted on their backs, who have been tempted by the most alluring persuasions, and yet have kept their faith, spurning and scorning the offered bribe. If this be true of Mr. Leach, and we see no reason to doubt it, what will the people of the seventh district say of it?

We commend his eulogist to Mr. Holden, and we accept, with gratitude in unmeasured stint, whatever of his denunciation was intended for us. Such dispraise is high encomium. But what does Mr James Madison Leach, late Lieut. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, say to this charge? We wait his answer.

A correspondent writes us from Roxboro', that "the Postmaster at Hillsboro' allows the carrier of the mail to South Boston, to take the mail out of the office at Hillsboro', on Sunday and Tuesday nights, at 7 o'clock, and that he leaves Hillsboro' at 3 o'clock the next morning, one hour before the mail trains from Raleigh arrive, consequently all mail matter that arrives by those trains has to lie over, say from Wednesday morning until the next Monday morning; and from Monday morning until the next Wednesday."

This is certainly a great draw-back to the speedy transmission of mail matter; and we feel sure that we need only call the attention of the Postmaster at Hillsboro' to the subject, to have the remedy applied. Our Weekly Confederate mails go west on the Wednesday morning trains, and it is all-important to us and our Weekly subscribers, (as well our Daily) on that route, that the mail should not leave Hillsboro' before the mail from Raleigh reaches that place. We hope our friend, the Postmaster at Hillsboro', will attend to the matter in future.

The Age.

We have received the February No. of this excellent eclectic magazine, and find it filled with most interesting reading. The proprietors of this monthly have, within a very short time, brought it to a standard of perfection excelled by but few similar publications. Contents of the February number: "Twin Bigotries;" original. The French Conquest of Mexico, from Westminster Review. All in the Wrong, from Blackwood. A Savage Archipelago, from Chamber's Journal. Shot and Shell, from the London Review. The Great Bohemia; original. Tamesters and Gaming Houses, from Westminster Review. Pantatonism; original. Editor's Table, and Literary Miscellanies. Published at Richmond, Va., at $8 for 6 months.

See advertisement in another column.

Boy versus Calf.

A friend writes us that he has heard of an agitator in this State, who has a son born whom he has named Abraham Lincoln, and a calf named Jeff. Davis. Every body to their taste, say we; but if the two offspring follow their namesakes, the calf will be the more useful and respectable of the two.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE CANVASS.—We learn that Mr. Wm. P. Taylor, of Chatham, has withdrawn his name from the canvass for [illegible]

Burnside in North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer understands that official information has been received at the War department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside.—Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Meade's army.

Salaries of Methodist Ministers.

As considerable misapprehension exists with reference to the position of the Department on the question referred to, we publish the following letter. If in ignorance of this decision any one has been erroneously assessed or taxed, he can have redress by conforming to the regulations established in such cases.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
RICHMOND, 12th Nov., 1863.

——, Esq., Richmond, Va.:

Sir—Your letter of the 8th instant, in reference to the compensation of Ministers of the Gospel of the Methodist Church, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been referred to this Bureau.

The Secretary has heretofore given the opinion upon certain statements filed, that the disciplinary allowance was a salary, but that the allowance for family expenses was income. Upon a reconsideration and review of the opinion, in connection with the statement contained in your letter, the Secretary directs me to say, that, according to that statement, both branches of the compensation fall within the definition of a salary that is a yearly stipend for service. The whole annual compensation, therefore, of Methodist Ministers will be taxed as salary, under the provisions of section 7 of the tax act, provided the same exceeds the annual sum of $1000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The Atlanta Appeal publishes the annexed table, which will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33⅓ pr cent.:

Table showing the value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New issue, from $5 to $500:

Old Issue.....	Value New Issue	Old Issue.....	Value New Issue	Old Issue.....	Value New Issue	Old Issue.....	Value New Issue
Dollars.	Dollars. Cents....	Dollars.	Dollars. Cents....	Dollars.	Dollars. Cents....	Dollars.	Dollars. Cents....
5	3 33⅓	80	53 33⅓	155	103 33⅓	230	153 33⅓
10	6 66⅔	85	56 66⅔	160	106 66⅔	235	156 66⅔
15	10 00	90	66 00	165	110 00	240	160 00
20	13 33⅓	95	63 33⅓	170	113 33⅓	245	163 33⅓
25	16 66⅔	100	66 66⅔	175	116 66⅔	250	166 66⅔
30	20 00	105	70 00	180	120 00	300	200 00
35	23 33⅓	110	73 33⅓	185	123 33⅓	350	233 33⅓
40	26 66⅔	115	76 66⅔	190	126 66⅔	400	266 66⅔
45	30 00	120	80 00	195	130 00	450	300 00
50	33 33⅓	125	83 33⅓	200	133 33⅓	500	333 33⅓
55	36 66⅔	130	86 66⅔	205	136 66⅔	550	366 66⅔
60	40 00	135	90 00	210	140 00	600	400 00
65	43 33⅓	140	93 33⅓	215	143 33⅓	650	433 33⅓
70	46 66⅔	145	96 66⅔	220	146 66⅔	700	466 66⅔
75	50 00	150	100 00	225	150 00	750	500 00

NORTHERN NEWS.

SEWARD'S FAMOUS DISPATCH.—A Washington despatch says: "A sharp diplomatic correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britian is likely to ensue, in consequence of Lord John Russell withholding from Parliament Secretary Sewar l's demands upon Her Majesty's Government, for indemnification for losses to American commerce caused by the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama."

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill, which has been referred in the House of Representatives, amending the charter of the city of Washington, so as to allow negroes who have resided there one year to vote, provided they pay one dollar school tax.

A bill has passed the Senate of Western Virginia, which authorizes the yankee Governor to cause to be apprehended or secured, or to compel to depart from the State, all persons claiming to owe allegiance or fidelity to the Confederate States of America; all persons disloyal to the government of the United States; all persons refusing to recognize the government of the State of West Virginia; and all persons who expatriate themselves as citizens of the State.

Major Thos. D. Armary and Lieut. Davis, of the Confederate army, have been convicted of recruiting within the enemy's lines and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor, for fifteen years. They are now in Fort Warren.

LONGSTREET'S COMMAND—EAST TENNESSEE.—We have seen an officer just from Longstreet's lines, who reports the command entirely quiet and in excellent condition. The different corps have almost unanimously re-enlisted for the war. Some regiments facetiously re-enlisted for "forty years or the war." Others "for this war and three years of the next one." This all goes to show the general tone of the command. General Buckner is in command of Hood's old division; Kershaw commands McLaw's old division, and Ransom of North Carolina, commands the cavalry.

There had been many repetitions of the rumor of the enemy's evacuation of Knoxville. It is impossible to determine with accuracy what value the latest story of this sort has. The enemy may contemplate the abandonment of the country east of Cleveland or Chattanooga, but hardly designs giving up an entire section of the State at present. It may be that the exigencies of the moment require the concentration of all the yankee force, available, at Chattanooga, and this probably might be a very reasonable conclusion why they have left (if such be the case) the upper country. If Johnston does not threaten them, there is another reason why it may become necessary for the withdrawal of the forces at Knoxville. Grant, it will be remembered, (according to latest dispatches,) is about transferring two army corps to the army of the Potomac, thereby weakening the army at Chattanooga, and there is a necessity of supplying this reduction from another quarter.—

Days Later from the United States.

The Richmond Sentinel is indebted to a friend of the Second Corps, Army Northern Virginia, for a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 22d inst., four days later than previous dates received here. We make the following synopsis:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1864.—I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of Judge Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 23d Massachusetts are expected to-morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Washington, March 21.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac. He has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of General Grant, and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

New York, March 21.—The money market is fairly active and steady, at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firmer, with first class sterling quoted at 176½ 177.—American gold is firmer, but the market is irregular, opening at 61⅞ advancing to 62¼, declining to 62, advancing to 63¼, and closing firm at 63¼@63¾ per cent. premium.—Government stocks are firm, with a fair demand.

CAPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS BY REBELS.

Sir John's Run, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmor's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in London to 40.

There has been considerable skirmishing in Parliament over American affairs.

The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks Palmerston ministry will soon be driven from power.

NEWS SUMMARY.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a New York Herald, of the 16th inst. We take the following from its Norfolk (Va.) correspondence:

The crew of the steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, N. C., a few days since by collision with the steamer Monticello, arrived at Fort Fortress this morning, on the S. R. Spaulding. It appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the chase of a blockade runner, when, seeing the Monticello coming, they exchanged signals and then collided. The Peterhoff was struck amidships and almost immediately sunk. The crew fortunately escaped, but nothing was saved. This steamer had been in the blockade squadron but a short time. She will be remembered as having been captured a few months since from the rebels.

CAPTURE OF THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—On the S. R. Spaulding were also brought the crews taken from two blockade runners recently captured near Wilmington—the Don and the Scotia—taken by the Pequot. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Scotia eight, four being passengers and the remainder the crew. They were turned over to Captain Cassel. Provost Marshal at the Fortress, who in turn delivered them over to the custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their cargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runner—the Mary Ann—also captured by the Pequot, has just been brought in, with her crew, by the Monticello. She is a low, rakish craft, with two smoke stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

The Dalton correspondent of the Southern Confederacy, says the organization of negro troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly. At Shelbyville and Lebanon, the principal depots, there are five thousand ready for the field. Ed. Cooper and Wm. B. Stokes are said to be candidates for the Yankee Congress, Ex-Gov. Campbell and Emerson Etheridge are spoken of for Governor, and Andrew Johnson for U. S. Senator.

A member of the 4th Virginia Cavalay writes that two of the Stafford cavalry were killed near Bealton Station in Fauquier county, a few days ago. Four of them started to a house to catch some Yankee officers. They divided—two going up in front, and two behind the house. When they came in sight of each other again, the two approaching the front mistook the others for Yankees, fired, and killed both of them.

We understand the enemy are again arresting numbers of citizens—non-combatants—in lower Fauquier and upper Stafford, and carrying them off. This has been their usual course previous to a contemplated movement, and may be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's army.

Gen. Breckinridge seems to be winning golden opinions in his new field. He is said to exhibit wonderful activity, being most of the time "in the saddle," and familiarizing himself with the topography of his extensive and important command.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It is reported that the Yankees, who had advanced as far East as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville.

There was a rumor in Richmond on Friday, that Averill was making another raid in the Valley of Va., but it could not be traced to any reliable source, and was believed to be without foundation.

The Tarboro' Southerner, of the 19th, says that everything appears quiet about Washington and Plymouth. Persons who have been down in that country report that the Yankees have been certainly reinforced at

From the Richmond Examiner.

A Hell on Earth—The Experience of a Confederate Officer among the "Convict Drivers" of the North.

The experiences of this war have afforded many examples of Yankee cruelty which have produced an impression more or less distinct upon the enlightened portions of the world. But the statement which we proceed to give, takes precedence of all that has ever yet been narrated of the atrocities of the enemy; and it is so remarkable, both on account of its matter and the credit that must naturally attach to its authorship, that we doubt whether the so-called civilized world of this generation has produced anywhere, any well authenticated story of equal horror.

The statement we give to our readers is that we have just taken from the lips of Captain Calvin C. Morgan, a brother of the famous Gen. Morgan, who arrived in Richmond under the recent flag of truce, which covered the return of several hundred of our prisoners.

It appears that after Gen. Morgan's escape, suspicion alighted on the warden, a certain Capt. Merion, who it was thought might have been corrupted. To alleviate the suspicion, (for which there were really no grounds whatever,) the brute commenced a system of devilish persecution of the unfortunate Confederate prisoners who remained in his hands. One part of this system was solitary confinement in dungeons. These dungeons were close cells, a false door being drawn over the grating, so as to exclude light and air. The food allowed the occupants of these dark and noisome places was three ounces of bread and half a pint of water per day. The four walls were bare of everything. He was denied a blanket, deprived of his overcoat, if he had any, and left standing or stretched, with four dark, cold walls around him, with not room enough to walk in to keep up the circulation of his blood, stagnated with the cold and the silent and unutterable horrors of his abode.

Confinement in these dungeons was the warden's sentence for the most trivial offences. On one occasion, one of our prisoners was thus immured because he refused to tell Merion which one of his companions had whistled, contrary to the prison rules. But the most terrible visitation of this demon's displeasure occurred not more than six weeks ago.

Some knives had been discovered in the prisoners cells, and Merion accused the occupants of meditating their escape. Some seven of them, all officers, and among them Capt. Morgan was taken to the west end of the building and put in the dark cells there. They were not allowed a blanket or overcoat, and the thermometer was below zero. There was no room to pace. Each prisoner had to struggle for life, as the cold benumbed him, by stamping his feet, beating the walls, now catching a few minutes of horrible sleep on the cold floor, and the starting up to continue, in the dark, his wrestle for life.

"I had been suffering from heart disease," says Capt. Morgan. "It was terribly aggravated by the cold and horror of the dungeon in which I was placed. I had a wet towel, one end of which I pressed to my side; the other would freeze; and I had to put its frozen folds on my naked skin. I stood this way all night, pressing the frozen towel to my side and keeping my feet going up and down. I felt I was struggling for my life."

Capt. Morgan endured this confinement for eighteen hours, and was taken out barely alive. The other prisoners endured it for sixteen days and nights. In this time, they were visited at different periods by the physician of the penitentiary—Dr. Loring—who felt their pulses, and examined their condition, to ascertain how long life might hold out under the exacting torture. It was awful, this ceremony of torture, this medical examination of the victims. The tramp of the prisoners' feet, up and down, (there was no room to walk,) as they thus worked for life, was incessantly going on. This black dread mill of the dungeon could be heard all through the cold and dreary hours of the night. Dr. Loring, who was comparatively a humane person, besought Merion to release the unhappy men; said they had already been taxed to the point of death. The wretch replied, "They did not talk right yet." He wished them to humble themselves to him. He went into the cell of one them, Major Webber, to taunt him. "Sir," said the officer, "I defy you. You can kill me, but you can add nothing to the sufferings you have already inflicted. Proceed to kill me; it makes not the slightest difference."

At the expiration of sixteen days, the men were released from the dungeons. Merion said "he would take them out this time alive, but next time they offended, they would be taken out feet foremost." Their appearance was frightful; they could no longer be recognized by their companions. With their bodies swollen and discolored, with their minds bordering on childishness, tottering, some of them talking foolishly, these wretched men seemed to agree but in one thing—a ravenous desire for food.

"I had known Captain Coles," says Captain Morgan, "as well as my brother. When he came out of his dungeon, I swear to you I did not know him. His face had swollen to two or three times its ordinary size, and he tottered so that I had to catch him to keep him from falling. Captain Barton was in an awful state. His face was swollen and the blood was bursting from the skin. All of them had to be watched, so as to check them in eating, as they had been starved so long."

Captain Morgan was so fortunate as to obtain a transfer to Johnston's Island, whence, after being carried to Point Lookout, he was exchanged. He says that when he got into Beast Butler's hands he felt as if he had been translated to Paradise."

Is there any authority in Richmond that will crook a thumb to save these men, who are not only flesh of our flesh, but the defenders of those in this capital, who, not exactly disowning them, undertake the base and cowardly pretence of ignoring their fate?

What is the Confederate definition of "retaliation?" Captain Morgan says that on his way down the bay to Fortress Monroe he met Colonel Streight—that this famous "hostage" was fat and rubicund; that he spoke freely of his prison experience in Richmond, and complained only that he had to eat *corn bread*. This appeared to be the extent of his sufferings, and the limit of Confederate retaliation.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, the "minister" appointed to take charge of all the Methodist churches in the city of New Orleans was publicly presented with a Yankee flag. In his speech accepting it he declared that he was for subjugation or "war forever."

ARRIVAL OF GRANT AT CULPEPPER.—There was a firing of artillery on Friday in the direction of Culpeper C. H. It was supposed to be a salute in honor of General

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of [illegible] 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, of the District Court of [illegible] for the Northern District [illegible]

From Ge[illegible]

No reinforcements, with [illegible] returned regiments, have [illegible] yet, though it is generally [illegible] will be brought within strik[illegible]

A heavy snow fell here [illegible] a hard rain, which put th[illegible] again.

[SECOND DISP[illegible]

Scouts from the front rep[illegible] and many regiments it i[illegible] travelling on forty days fur[illegible] returning. Weather clear t[illegible] drying finely.

From Richmond a[illegible]

There was quite a financ[illegible] day, in consequence of the [illegible] allowed by the banks for th[illegible] posits. Funding has capt[illegible] kinds of bonds and stocks at [illegible] figures.

The Philadelphia Inquire[illegible] $0.000 troops will shortly be [illegible] polis, Md., for Burnside's ex[illegible]

It is said that Gen. Longs[illegible] infantry for an excursion in[illegible] is in at Martinsburg.

Gold sold in New York on [illegible] Exchange at 77. The Inqu[illegible] correspondent thinks Palmerston [illegible] ministry will soon be ousted.

The Canadian ministry h[illegible] signed. The flag of truce boat is reported [illegible] coming up the river.

[All this may be found in b[illegible] shape in another column, taken from the R[illegible] mond Sentinel—CONFEDERATE.]

JENNEY LIND.—Jenne[illegible] lind, it is said, has lost her voice. This [illegible] related to have made itself painfully app[illegible] at on the occasion of singing in the "E[illegible]" of Mendelsohn, lately in England.

We understand the banks [illegible] Richmond have determined not to receive [illegible] except five dollar bills of the old series, after the 1st of April next.

MARRIED,

At the residence of P. W. [illegible]che, Esq., on the evening of the 23rd of Marc[illegible] by the Rev. Mr. Murphey, Capt. I. J. Youn[illegible] and Miss BETTIE N. SOUTHALL, all of Henderson,[illegible]

New Advertisements.

For Sale.—A full st[illegible] of Confederate MILITARY BUTTONS. Applicant mh 28-53-d1t. [illegible] OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSEN[illegible] AND ARMORY, March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—[illegible] men, and good wages w[illegible] Apply to Lt. C[illegible] L. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

NOW READY—THE SECOND NUMB[illegible] OF THE AGE.

It embraces a variety of a[illegible]s selected from late European Periodicals an[illegible]ue proportion of Original Articles.

Contents: Twin Bigotries; [illegible]rench Conquest of Mexico; All in the wrong; o[illegible]e Tamer Tamed; A Savage Archipelago; Sh[illegible] and Shell; The Great Bohemia; Gamsters an[illegible] Gambling Houses; Pantatinism; Editors Table; [illegible]rary Miscellany. Making a volume of 89 pages [illegible]ading matter.

Price—Single number, $2[illegible] bscription for 3 months, $4; for 6 months, $8[illegible]

For sale by BRANSON & FA[illegible], Raleigh, N. C. EARNEST LACARDE[illegible] O., Proprietors. Office 9th street, between F[illegible]lin and Grace, Over the Old "Centra[illegible]ws" Depot. mh 28-53 d1t. Richmond, Va.

REWA[illegible]

TREASURY DEPAR[illegible]ENT, C. S., REGISTER'S BUREAU, M[illegible] 25, 1864.

BY authority of the Secret[illegible] of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of [illegible]N THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who w[illegible]rnish information that shall lead to the dete[illegible]n of the party or parties who perpetrated th[illegible] recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this o[illegible] or the recovery of the Bonds. Any informat[illegible] in regard to the above Bonds, left with A. JAC[illegible]ON, at the Treasury Building, on Main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS S[illegible]LEN:

No. 48,935 to 48,964, inclus[illegible] for $1,000 each, eight per cent., $30,000;
No. 33,834 to 33,850, inclusi[illegible] for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $17,000;
No. 34,801 to 34,811, inclusi[illegible] for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $11,000;
No. 32,686 to 32,[illegible] inclusi[illegible] for $500 each, seven per cent., $[illegible],000;
No. 3,507 to 3,510, inclusiv[illegible] for $1,000 each, six per cent., $4,000;
No. 914, for $100, six per ce[illegible] $100.
Total, $75,100.

[Signed] RO. T[illegible]R, Register.
mh 28-53-d3t.

☞ Richmond Enquirer, W[illegible] and Dispatch, Montgomery Advertiser, Sav[illegible]h Republican, Charleston Mercury and Wilm[illegible]on Journal copy as above and send bill to Ro[illegible]er, Register of Treasury.

Q. M. Office, Goldsb[illegible] N. C., MARCH 2[illegible] 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deli[illegible] their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorize[illegible]gents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CEN[illegible] instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish t[illegible]portation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight[illegible] per which the excess will be paid at Governm[illegible] prices of the Government. The Bacon is required for the[illegible] ment, and must be paid at onc[illegible]

All articles of produce must [illegible]aid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estim[illegible]ill be turned over to the Collector, who w[illegible]livered by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estima[illegible] shows that the producer has delivered more [illegible] the tenth of any article, he will be allowed [illegible] excess in some other article, or be paid in m[illegible] of Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in [illegible] efforts to secure and preserve all of every [illegible] Taxable produce, for the use of the Gov[illegible]

J. [illegible] BEAN, Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd C[illegible] N. C. mh 25-53-d2t.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that [illegible] will be made to the General Assemb[illegible] North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned se[illegible] the passage of an act incorporating [illegible] in the county of Wake, to be styled [illegible]t Stock Confederate Publishing Compa[illegible] mch 28-53-d1m.

Notice

TO THE PEOPLE OF NAS[illegible]DY. We propose the name of our v[illegible] friend MR. A. HINTON, to represent [illegible] House of Commons the next session. W[illegible] him to be a good and worthy gentleman, [illegible] those who have not made his acquaintance [illegible] will only say to know him is only to like him.

[illegible]-FARMER.

Bryan Grimes Collection

The Confederate.

TRI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1864.

Georgia and North Carolina.

"These two States are the right and left bowers of the Confederacy.—*Daily Progress. March 26th.*

It seems to have been an easy process with the Progress, whose undertaking to put itself and Mr. Holden on the Georgia Platform, to find from the numerous games which are played at cards, some one particularly adopted to define the idea. In its attempt at choosing, it selects therefrom the game of euchre in which the *Knaves* or *Jacks*, as they are indiscriminately called, are the leading trumps—and in its simplicity, it considers the application. In a political point of view no one of it's and Mr. Holden's acquaintances will disagree with it: and thus North Carolina may be considered to be a "bower." If Gov. J. B. be willing, Georgia, perforce, may be the other "bower." But Gov. Brown's organs, and indeed all the press of Georgia, and those of Virginia which speak for Georgia, avow, in most positive terms, that there is not only no identity between the "peace" propositions of Georgia and the "peace agitation" movement in North Carolina—but every paper of the Confederacy, and particularly those of Georgia, and most especially the papers representing the Linton Stephens and J. Brown "peace propositions," denounce Mr. Holden and the peaceables of North Carolina, in the most unmeasured terms, and reject and disown their companionship. We repeat, so far as we have seen, not a paper in the Confederacy has, as yet, given the slightest support to Mr. Holden, except the "Times," a Yankee paper published at Newbern, by Geo. Mills Joy, and the Raleigh "Progress," which last seems to be gradually approaching Mr. Holden, not in the bold, "straight forward" style of Joy, the Yankee, but in a "parrot-toed" walk as though the feet bent that way but the head was not quite inclined.

But of Georgia. Unwise and injudicious as we regard the movement of Gov. Brown and his associates, fruitless of good and threatening of evil as it may be, there are wide margins of difference between the attitude in that State, and the position lately occupied by the *peace Convention agitators* in North Carolina. Both unquestionably afford "aid and comfort to the enemy: both will be published by the enemy's press with approval and the encouragement of its readers; but while the acts of Mr. Holden and his associates are received as evidences of a purpose to withdraw from the Confederacy, those of Gov. Brown and his associates will be regarded as the effort of a dissatisfied politician making a party of malcontents against the administration, which may clog the Government and retard the cause.

From the one the hope of disruption is derived—from the other the hope of distraction and confusion. We propose to show more definitely the difference between Mr. Holden and Gov. Brown—between the position in Georgia and that of North Carolina.

In Georgia the peace party *justifies* the original secession as a "right perfect in each State," and a duty imposed by the deliberate and repeated aggressions of the northern States. In North Carolina the agitators deny the "right," and denounce the sufficiency of the reasons until the proclamation of Lincoln.

In Georgia the blame is thrown upon the yankee. In North Carolina it is cast upon our own people.

In Georgia the Confederacy is welcomed as a choice. In North Carolina it is tolerated as a necessity.

In Georgia the *peace negotiation* is proposed through the lawful agency of the Confederate government. In North Carolina it is proposed by the unconstitutional agency of State commissioners.—[Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the negotiation is to be offered after every victory, when the act can not be imputed to alarm.—[Stephens' Resolutions.] In North Carolina negotiation is proposed because we are alarmed and "are growing weaker, and the time may come when we shall have to lie down and take such terms as the enemy may impose on us."—[Raleigh Standard, Feb'y 2nd.

In Georgia a full confidence is expressed in the President of the Confederate government and his cabinet. In North Carolina his government is denounced as unworthy of confidence, and the movement is to "check its usurpations," and take the negotiations from it, because Presidents Davis and Lincoln cannot be brought to negotiation."[—Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the peace proposition allows the border States, to vote undisturbed for their choice of government. In North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland are to be unconditionally surrendered to the enemy.—[Raleigh Standard.

In Georgia the "official offer of peace to be made by the government" is limited to the "basis of the great principle declared by our common fathers in 1776" of the independence of the States and the right to form a government.—[Stephens' Resolution.] In North Carolina the terms to be accepted are the "*best we can get.*"—Raleigh Standard, February 2nd.

But, above all, in Georgia no word is uttered, no thought is conceived of desertion of the Confederacy. In North Carolina it has been slyly insinuated, broadly threatened, openly and officially advocated, and by Mr. Holden *prophecied* and *expected as the best thing that could be done.*

The difference between Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden—between the Georgia political peace proposer and the North Carolina agitator, is marked and definable,—almost the difference between black and white. Not quite the difference between right and wrong, but [illegible] a great crime and a great folly.

In the article which appears in the Progress meant sincerely to secede from the North Carolina agitation, came in order to adopt the Georgia position, it would be an amendment—but an insidious effort to further the cause of agitation by covering it with a less reprehensible garb, increases the dereliction by the measure of the subterfuge. If this article speaks the sentiments of Mr. Holden, when it says "*of course we want peace with independence or not at all—for a perpetual war is preferable to a disgraceful submission,*" then there is no earthly reason why Mr. Holden should oppose Gov. Vance—for their opinions are identical, and there is but one mode by which credit for sincerity can be secured by him, and that would be his withdrawal from an opposition which, in event of this sincerity, must be most narrowly selfish.

It ceases, however, to be a matter of great importance whether Mr. Holden withdraws or not. He has done all the mischief of which he was capable, and if ever the condemnation of an entire people could be concentrated upon one individual, it has been fastened on him

Proscription.

It has been a favorite theme with Mr. Holden, to charge President Davis and his administration with ruthless and vindictive proscription in North Carolina—an absorption for original secessionists of all the civil and military offices and the exclusion of all who were not of this class. Putting out of view, for the present, that if this had been the rule, Mr Holden would have been among the first office-holders, by a ten years advocacy of secession, by his abandonment of Douglas in a night and his support of Breckinridge, by his vote for secession in convention and his pledge of other men and other's dollars until it should come down to his turn—THE LAST—we say, putting all this aside for the logic, we have always questioned the justice of the accusation; and as occasion may require, are prepared to disprove it.

Four instances fall under our immediate observation, for this disproof: First, on the recommendation of Gov. Vance, the important office of Controlling Quarter Master was bestowed by the President upon Major Badham; of whom it will not be pretended that he was a friend of the administration, or an original secessionist. Very lately the post of Depositary at Pittsboro' was to be filled, and it was given to Mr. John H. Haughton, who was as far from being an original secessionist as Mr. Holden was near to it. At Oxford, Mr. Russell Kingsbury has lately been appointed to the same position, who is not only not an original, but so far the contrary that we are greatly misinformed if he was not one of Mr. Holden's most assured disciples in the late Convention agitation.

A fourth, Mr. Wm. Mason, of this place, for a long time has been Commissioner of the Confederate States, by appointment, we hear, of Judge Biggs, who is a warm friend of the President, and not ignorant of his policy. Now Mr. Mason's political affinities and antipathies are well understood, and would no doubt have been freely expressed, had not this semi judicial position imposed a restraint against too active an interference in political agitation. We do not mean to find fault with these appointments, or by any manner of means to question the loyalty of either of the incumbents. Indeed, the fact that each of the gentlemen has in all probability, taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, would preclude such question by us, unless fortified by strict proof, as we judge *them* by our own sense of honor.

Our object is simply to *start* a denial of the allegations Mr. Holden has been in the habit of making against the administration.

And for further information, we would enquire what single civil appointment Mr. Holden has recommended, of a political adversary, for the last two years, or his party has made?

Rations.

We understand that many soldiers arriving in Raleigh from the West, are detained over at night by some cause, and find themselves unable to draw rations. Hungry and fatigued, they are compelled to go about and rely on the liberality of the citizens for food to eat. Has the government no rations of food at this post? If it has, is there any reason why an enlisted man should not be able to draw his rations—or is he enlisted to starve while *en route*? We call this matter to the attention of the proper authorities. Surgeon General Warren might furnish to *his bureau* some claim for usefulness, if he would give a passing thought to hungry soldiers detained at Raleigh. But then some of his precious time, now wholly engaged in chaperoning Governor Vance from point to point, might be taken up in a less agreeable way. We have never heard that the Governor was threatened with apoplexy or any other sudden malady, that the chief of the medical staff should be a necessary attendant upon all his movements. A Way-side Home near the depot, with bread and meat for the soldiers, would give Surgeon General Warren more useful occupation.—But if he cannot be enticed into such usefulness, by all means let some measure be adopted by which the hungry soldiers can get their rations, when held over in Raleigh.

Lincoln is determined to secure the three electoral votes of Florida, through the inauguration of another farce of a "Free State" movement, regardless of the chances of another Olustee. The greater portion of the enemy's troops have left Jacksonville; and everything continues quiet in that vicinity. Deserters report that the term of service of a large number of their troops will expire during the ensuing three months.

Charity.

This christian virtue is commended in the sacred scriptures as chief among religious duties. All men are exhorted to follow the Divine precept, and give unto the poor, help the needy, succor the afflicted, visit the prisoner and the sick, and be charitable in all things. In the present heavy hour of national affliction, it is meet and right most faithfully to observe and practice this holy duty. The poor abound, necessitous and afflicted; the sick fill our hospitals, and appeal for our sympathy, our contributions, our independence, but for every [illegible] as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina by an unanimous vote of her Convention associated and united herself in the Confederate States. [illegible] universal approbation of the citizens, no one lifting his voice against it. No public man in the State, can therefore, without PERSONAL DISHONOR, and without COVERING HIMSELF WITH THE DEEPEST IGNOMINY, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now, in such portions of our State as is [illegible] occupy, his forces into his ranks by conscription, every man, white and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against us, but his Government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use, all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our personal property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or come the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "THE BRUTE." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities, but by a deliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worty to *wear the sword* he had *stolen*. These acts as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from Charlotte, signed [illegible] the writer's name accompany it, it cannot appear in our columns.

The same remarks apply to a communication from Lexington, signed "Home Guard."

Communications to receive attention, *must* be accompanied by the writers' real names, for the private information of the Editors.

The following important circular is from the State Treasurer. We give it as a matter of news:

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State east of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes, received before the 1st of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a calling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the legislature, which does not meet till the 3rd Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury before the 1st April next, and money in your hands due to the State to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent. bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject.—This will place the tax payerson the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 25 1864.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER"—Garrison defends Lincoln. He says "he has travelled as fast towards the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing." It was Garrison who originally pronounced the Constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death.

UNTRUE.—The New York Herald says the stories set afloat that a large number of Confederate prisoners have taken Lincoln's oath of allegiance is untrue.

For the Confederate.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
March 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that an impression is sought to be made in certain quarters, that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my name has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say, that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be [illegible] supported by all who are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged for our independence, but for every reason as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina by an unanimous vote of her Convention associated and united herself in the Confederate States, [illegible] universal approbation of the citizens, no one lifting his voice against it. No public man in the State, can therefore, without PERSONAL DISHONOR, and without COVERING HIMSELF WITH THE DEEPEST IGNOMINY, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now, in such portions of our State as is [illegible] occupy, his forces into his ranks by conscription, every man, white and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against us, but his Government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use, all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our personal property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or become the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "THE BRUTE." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities, but by a deliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worty to *wear the sword* he had *stolen*. These acts as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

ARMY NEWS.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—259TH DAY.—The enemy's batteries, it appears, were considerably damaged by the late storm. The palisadoes in front of the water salient of Gregg were broken down for a space of three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy were engaged in repairing on Wednesday, and also in building palisadoes in front of the middle battery.

A large increase of tents on Black Island is reported.

It appears that the yankee party that came to Legare's Tuesday morning was piloted through a bye-path to the rear of our pickets by a deserter. They succeeded in surprising and capturing two private named Scott, of the Willington Rangers, with their horses, equipments, &c. The third picket with his horse escaped.

The heavy firing heard Wednesday was from our own batteries, which opened on the enemy's working parties of Gregg, &c.—*Charleston Courier, 24th.*

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
Tunnel Hill, Ga., March 21, 1864.

The enemy made a show of advance on Saturday, about 2 o'clock p. m., this side of the Stone Church. The advancing force consisted only of a brigade of infantry, supported by cavalry. Our pickets fell back, when our artillery opened at long range, checking the enemy.

It was first supposed to be a general advance. Gen. Wheeler, the Murat of our army, was at his post as usual, and Brigadiers Humes and Kelly looked anxious for a dash, but the enemy did not afford the opportunity.

It is supposed the enemy's object was to drive in our pickets, that they might measure the creek, near the Stone Church, preparatory to bridging it.

Grant is concentrating his forces in the vicinity of Chattanooga. It is stated that large numbers of troops are returning from the North. A heavy cavalry force is reported having arrived at Chattanooga.

It is supposed that Grant contemplates advancing on Atlanta, with three columns, by the Ringgold Road, by the LaFayette Road, and a column from North Alabama.

The independent tone of the Chicago Times, the increasing defiance of Ben. Wood's New York News, the late meeting of the working men of New York city, the bold Southern speech of Chauncy Burr, one of the editors of the News, and the late withering articles against Yankee lies and misrepresentations by the outspoken and manly editor of the Courier Francais, of New Orleans, while even the chicken-hearted, timid Picayune ventures a subdued crow, all go to demonstrate that Lincoln's power is weakening in the benighted land of tyranny and oppression.

Brig. Gen. Wm. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the army Virginia, resumed his ecclesiastical duties [illegible] minister of the Episcopal Church, and held service yesterday in the Baptist Church at Dalton. He preached a most eloquent and touching discourse from the 36th chapter, 39th verse of St. Matthew. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, a large number not being able to gain admittance. Gen. Johnston, Lieut. Gen. Hardee and a number of officers and ladies were present—the church being principally filled with privates.

The deepest sympathy is expressed by this army, especially by the Louisianians, for Gen. Beauregard, on account of the death of his estimable wife.—*Correspondence Mobile Register.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. [illegible], in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The Baltimore American of the 26th has despatches from the Southwest, giving particulars of the capture of Fort Derpey on the Red river, by the Yankees, [illegible] two hundred and eighty prisoners, and seven heavy guns. Admiral Porter at once steamed up to Alexandria.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

On Friday gold sold in New York at 68¼.

Burnside visited Washington on Thursday. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention declared for McClellan for President.

The appeal in the Alexandra case, came up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th.

Nothing important from Denmark. The war is progressing adversely to the Danes.

Maximilian arrived in London on the 12th. No further revelations or [illegible] movements.

[illegible] on the 11th inst.

Another Confederate success.

RICHMOND, March 28.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Official news was received at Mobile on Saturday last, that intelligence from New Orleans of the 18th inst. gives an account of a severe reverse to the Yankees near New Iberia, Louisiana, where it is reported our forces captured two Yankee regiments.

All the gunboats except eight had left New Orleans for the Red river.

Col. Holmand, of the 31st Mississippi regiment, attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchie bay, and killed twenty-five of them, and captured over two hundred cattle.

Gov. Vance with the Army.

ORANGE C. H., March 27.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours yesterday, and speaks again to-morrow, and every day this week. Gens Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnston, Rodes, and many General officers were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine and the roads drying fast.—Nothing new from the front.

The Richmond Banks.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The banks of this city have re-considered their resolution to re[illegible]et the old five dollar notes after the 1st of April, and will receive and pay them out as usual, until further notice.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The editor of the Columbus Sun has seen a private letter from Greenville, Tenn. From it he publishes news which shows that that section bids fair to rival Mexico in its palmiest days of anarchy and social crime. A low Dutchman fresh from the political cesspools of Northern Europe, is in command of the district between Knoxville and Greenville. He is said to have twelve thousand ruffians under his command stationed along the railroad from Strawberry Plains to Mossy Creek. Their conduct is most wanton and outrageous, exceeding anything that has transpired during the war. A few days since, they burned the fine mills and private dwelling of Mr. Massengill, on the Holston river. Massengill was an old man, some eighty years of age. His wife, about seventy years of age, was lying at the point of death, when the ruffians applied the torch to her bed room. She asked them to carry her out of the room, and not to burn her alive in her own house. After some hesitation, the leader of the clan—a member of Brownlow's regiment—carried her out into the back-yard on her bed, and remarked to the deing woman that she was getting her "Southern rights." The old man they tied to a tree and whipped with hickory wythes till they supposed him to be dead. Another band of outlaws—members of a renegade Tennessee regiment—hung a Dr Mynatt, near New Market, after making him dig his own grave.—After he had expired, the ruffians beat his head with rocks, and cut off his ears.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The Chattanooga Rebel had an interview with Capt. Carnes, of the 31st Tennessee regiment, who lately escaped from Yankee torture in the Penitentiary at Nashville. The Rebel says:

Capt. Carnes informs us that there is no doubt that the Yankees are concentrating a very heavy force in front of Gen. Johnston. That large reinforcements are constantly passing through Nashville bound for the front, and that no one there doubts that the great battle of the war is to be fought in Northern Georgia.

Greenbacks were selling for gold in Nashville when the Captain left at three to one. Confederate money had advanced very rapidly under the influence of the new currency bill, and was selling at 20 cents on the dollar. It had before been as low as 5.

The stories told of the re-enlistment of the old troops are barefaced falsehoods, published for effect. One Indiana regiment which was guarding the prisoners was reported through the papers to have re-enlisted almost entire. The Captain says that he had frequent opportunities of conversing with these men, and they were unreserved in their expression of their determination to go home at the expiration of their term, which is in May, and stay there. Not fifty in the regiment had re enlisted.

The Captain reports that the people have plenty of provisions through Middle Tennessee—corn and bacon being very abundant, and the wheat crop is looking uncommonly well. The people are almost universally loyal to our cause and buoyant and hopeful of the future."

THE ELECTION.—[illegible] election held in Orange county, recently, Capt. John Berry was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate, and Col. James S. Leathers to fill the vacancy in the Commons. The vote was as follows:

For the Senate.—Capt. John Berry, 668; James N. Patterson, 307.

For the Commons.—Col. J. S. Leathers, 486; Capt. Addison Mangum, 355; Capt. J. W. Latta, 114.

SPIRIT OF THE MISSISSIPPI LADIES.—The defiant bearing of our noble ladies there exasperated the Federals to such an extent that they threatened to make the war on women and children, if necessary to crush the rebellion. They have long since become proficient in that respect, and have already been guilty of outrages which the Sepoys of India would blush to acknowledge. Many ladies who had been anxious to see their friends from the army, are now sending them word that they are not expected until they bring with them liberty and independence. All honor to the ladies!

March 21st, 1864.

[illegible] herewith some letters written by a gentleman in Wilmington after the beginning of the war.

The method proposed [illegible] North Carolina, is almost identical with the Abolition ideas, concerning the subjugation of the Confederate States. The prediction [illegible] relative to the *kind* of [illegible] the respective sections, [illegible] Yankee statements, confirmed by the facts. The original letters can be seen if desired.

"I can inform you that [illegible] as well as negroes, and Indians [illegible] have been entirely rejected as volunteers or [illegible] accepts and arms *negroes* and Indians. Canada has [illegible] regiment of free well-armed negroes. You I presume [illegible] except such, but the Gov. [illegible] rejected this offer but has accepted a large amount of arms and [illegible] *U. S. A.* have accepted a large [illegible] of *war. We* [illegible] we have *men.*" "I have advised our Government to send one [illegible] egiment of artillery to Mt. Airy and to proceed [illegible] going to "*Ruhlie*" so that [illegible] the ice to Wilmington [illegible] one regiment of Light [illegible] for this, and I am just [illegible] *standard bearer* and guide.

[illegible] day I visited [illegible] of meeting the Rev. [illegible] navy man, and heard him [illegible] the objects of the cause [illegible] he did justice to the cause [illegible] all who heard him of [illegible] many were totally surprised [illegible] ment had not long since [illegible] getting up a navy for [illegible] that they were convinced [illegible] and fully appreciated the [illegible] as the speech was concluded by several enterprising [illegible] took three men to count [illegible] it was subscribed. With [illegible] attendance at court, he received about seventy thousand dollars [illegible] taken in probably two hours. Edgecombe been fully out [illegible] Rev. Mr. Harris resides [illegible] Cash when person can forward [illegible] amount they may wish [illegible] will forward certificates [illegible] bership. He has already [illegible] million of dollars, but his [illegible] So send in your money [illegible] both patriotic and profitable [illegible] vest in a better or safer time [illegible] have seen Mr. Harris's [illegible] its object, &c., I will [illegible] with other explanations.

Mr. Robt. Norfleet, [illegible] authorized to receive subscriptions.

Obituary.

Surgeon JOSEPH B. STOVALL, P. A. C. S. died at his father's residence, in the county of Granville, N. C. on the morning of the 18th day of December, 1863, after a protracted illness, having been confined to his room [illegible] months, in the 27th year of his age.

Doctor Stovall, having graduated at the University of Virginia, and also at the University of Pennsylvania, just prior to the commencement of the present war, entered the service of the Confederate States as Assistant Surgeon and was assigned to Bigler's wharf, where he continued from the summer of 1861 up to the time of the evacuation of the Peninsula by the Confederate forces. He was then assigned to Winder Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, and from July 1863, was in charge of the third division,—was made first [illegible] division, in addition to which onerous duty he was appointed on the board of Examining Surgeons and discharges, which appointment he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of all [illegible] ill failing health admonished him of his inability to perform the duties of both situations. He resigned the charge of his division in the hospital, and he was continued on the board of Examination.

Doctor Stovall was a young man of many estimable qualities, and the announcement of his death will send a thrill of sorrow to the hearts of all who were so fortunate as to have formed associations with him. From his boyhood he was obedient and kind—very studious and anxious to become useful.

His mind was convinced of the necessity of a preparation to meet God, and he was very accessible—his friends frequently conversing with him on the subject of religion, reading the Bible, singing and praying with him.

He gave evidence of a change of heart several weeks before his death, and gave good assurance of his acceptance with God, and that he died enjoying a comfortable hope of eternal life. His body reposes near that of his father, who preceded him to the spirit lands, about four months, both having died of the same disease, Pulmonary Consumption.

"Give joy or grief, give pain or pain,
Take life or friends away;
But let me find them again
In that eternal day."

A. C. HARRIS.

SWEETAPPLE FORK, N. C., [illegible] 1863.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,
BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.
RALEIGH, March 26, 1864.

BACON,	$5.00@6.00 lb.
BEEF, by the quarter,	[illegible] one.
BEESWAX,	[illegible] $50 ₰ lb.
BUTTER,	[illegible] 6.00@7.00 lb.
CHICKENS,	[illegible] 00
CORN,	[illegible] 50 ₰ bu.
EGGS,	[illegible] 50@3.00
FLOUR,	[illegible] 0 ₰ bl.
FODDER,	[illegible] 50
HAY,	[illegible] 50 ₰ hun
IRON, (retail)	[illegible] 00
LARD,	[illegible] 00 ₰ gal.
MOLASSES,	[illegible] 00 lb.
NAILS,	[illegible] 00 ₰ bus.
PEAS,	[illegible] ne.
PORK,	[illegible] 00 ₰ bush.
POTATOES, Sweet,	[illegible] 15 ₰ lb.
RAGS,	[illegible] 90 ₰ lb
SALT,	[illegible] 00@12.00
SUGAR,	[illegible] 50@4.00
TALLOW,	

Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1864.

Bacon	3.50@4.00	Corn Whiskey	70.00
Beef	1.50@1.75	Peach Brandy	70.00
Beeswax	2.50@3.00	Peach	70.00
Butter	5.00	Cotton	25.00@30.00
Cotton	1.75@2.12½	Coffee	4.00@4.50
Coffee	15.00@20.00	Cotton Yarn	15.00
Cotton Yarn	20@50.00	Dried Fruit	2.50
Dried Fruit	1.75 ₰ lb	Eggs	15@20
Eggs	2.50 ₰ doz	Extract Logwood	8.00@10.00
Extract Logwood	$6@$8	Flour	1.25@1.50
Flour	225@250.00	Flaxseed	10.00@12.50
Flaxseed	8.00@10.00	Fodder	1.00
Fodder	11.00	Grain—Corn	2.00
Grain—Corn	$25@$30	Wheat	10.00
Wheat	$30@$40	Rye	3.00
Rye	$25@$30	Oats	4-4 Sheeting
Oats	10.00	Peas	ory price to
Peas	25.00	Hides—Green	1.25
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50	Dry	rices, 4.50@
Dry	4.50@5.00	Hay	35.00@40.00
Hay	10.00	Iron—Swedes	2.50
Iron—Swedes	4.00@5.00	Lard	6
Lard	3.00@4.00	Leather—Upper	
Leather—Upper	15.00	Sole	
Sole	15.00		

BLANKS Executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, March, 30 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Shot Again.

We are obliged to recur to the shooting of deserters again, because the article in the *Progress* of the 28th. In that article the *Progress* says: "We said nothing about Col. Grimes or Lt. Gorman [illegible] a great deal is to be pardoned of what the *Progress* does say, for several reasons; and we do pardon a great deal; but when two honorable and gallant officers are spoken of as "callous extorters" of dying confessions, and "miscreants," then it becomes the part of justice to assume the place of clemency towards the "miscreants." It is very true that the *Progress* has not, in so many words, say the miscreants Col. Grimes and Lt. Goff, callously extorted the dying confession of James King; but it proceeds—after alluding to the charge heretofore made that the teachings of the *Standard* had produced desertion—to show that Virginia has had deserters: and then it says: "Did it suit the purposes of some callous creature to extort a dying confession from some one of these miserable wretches at the brink of eternity, it might be done;" and then it expresses the hope that *no such miscreant* will be found at the mournful tragedy.

We dismiss the subject with the simple remark that, unless allusion was made to these two officers, the article would very much like the majority of the lucubrations of that paper. So of the other happy phrases "there are crawling, creeping creatures in this State that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the *Standard* and *Progress*." Now, many persons who are in the habit of looking after such things, might suppose an allusion was intended to us, in the "crawling and creeping creatures;" but we never for a moment so considered it: we attributed the metaphor wholly to that natural inclination of men to talk or write "out of what runs in their heads"—and nothing more.

In its last article, the *Progress* evidently winces: and so it may: and so may Mr. Holden: *for the fact is borne by honorable men, who are above reproach, that more than one deserter, in their last hour, have fastened on the Editor of the Progress and Mr. Holden the responsibility of their death.*

In regard to Nethercutt's battallion, we are promised a full file of the papet to which we have alluded: and we are assured that an article will be found therein denouncing the organization of that battallion into a regiment, as a breach of faith, and much more. We expect to be able to show that that paper circulated freely in that battallion, and we shall prove by one Captain, that nearly his whole company deserted immediately after reading it. Now if, in addition to this, the men who have died have located the cause, then we have a case where the cause was sufficient, and likely to produce the effect; and the effect was produced.—Where can the effect be referred to, but to the cause? Now, there is one thing about which we have no difficulty. We do not wish to see arrests made for past offences, as a general thing; but where one of our own men has been done to death by pernicious example, then we are clearly of opinion that as soon as the Commissioner is appointed, the investigation should begin and the person on whom is fastened the responsibility ought to be sentenced to take the place of the dead deserter, and serve out his time.

The *Progress* says: "Nor does the editor of the *Confederate* believe that Mr. Holden is disloyal." This is certainly the supreme of self-assurance. Let the public only look at it. Let it think of the *Progress*—all its components—all its antecedents—all its surroundings; and then think of it—and then IMAGINE the *Progress* pronouncing for us, *ex cathedra*, what we believe, and what we don't believe. We are creatures of limited capacities in this world, and fortunately cannot foresee what we are coming to. On the latter we would say to the *Progress*, that it had better be content with our general argument; if it finds *them* not suited to its taste, it would scarce be pleased with our individual belief. As to the persons who communicate to us from Kinston: If the keeper of a drug store can only sell a dose of salts, but a harmless citizen, for his drug is a simple purgative; but out of the drug establishment, as the *Progress*, the public is physicked with the deleterious poison which produces death to the individual, and would produce a fatal malady to the government. We rather give the preference to the vender of salts.

The native who "held office under Lincoln till the State seceded," did nothing more than many men—aye, and worthier men than the *Progress*—did under a sense of duty; and this native has testimonials of his character, publicly rendered by Mr. Holden, that ought to give him a famous standing in the eyes of the *Progress*. We know nothing of what the *Progress* has suffered, or how it has been beggared by the war. We have heard very bad accounts of its connection with the army, and other things; but we don't care to go into that; and the *Progress* had better not make us a witness as to its loyalty. We don't know much that we could say in favor of it.

We have heretofore censured the *Progress* that there is no [illegible] feeling in our strictures upon its course. We never reciprocate even its homely epithets; we deal with it with candor, but never harshly nor disrespectfully. If we seem to it to be ungenerous, it is because we do it justice. When it so orders its goings that justice to it shall be desirable and palatable, then we shall "shine" in its estimation as both *just* and *generous*.

A Raid.

The rumors are rife, that Burnside has a cavalry force of several thousand at Washington. If this be true, most likely the raid towards this place may be meditated by the enemy. There are many reasons for this supposition, unnecessary now to mention.

It would be wise, if prompt measures were adopted to strengthen our means of resistance to such a degree as to ensure the capture of any force which may have the hardihood to undertake the enterprise. This can be done. It is over a hundred miles to Washington or Newbern—the road is new and easy of obstruction, and around Raleigh there are strategic positions that, well held, will afford sure protection. We have been informed that weak-kneed men recommended the surrender of the city, when a former raid was threatened. No repetition of such suggestion ought to be allowed now. If necessary to secure to the military authorities the necessary freedom of action, martial law ought to be at once declared upon the invasion; and any man who stands for a moment, by counsel or act, in the way of a successful defence, ought to be shot. And while we are averse, as a general thing, to saying what we are willing to do, in such an emergency our services are volunteered upon any foe, in whatever direction he may come.

The military department will be under the control of Col. Mallett, unless some ranking officer supercedes him. We invite his attention to the possibility of a raid towards Raleigh: and we recommend a constant caution, and such preparation as may enable us to make a successful assistance to the Confederate authorities in conducting the defence.

Very Strange.

Several persons have assured us that a half sheet from the Standard office, has been published for circulation, within the past few days, and the Iredell Express charges that Mr. Holden "is endeavoring to supplant Gov. Vance in the affections of the people and of the army, by *circulars and letters*." Now is this true? Is Mr. Holden engaged in the trickery of *secret circular* distributing? We hope it can be denied.

"Is it true, either, that while professing to have suspended the publication of the Standard, when he does not send it to his exchanges—although he has asked that his exchanges to him may be continued—he is actually engaged in publishing the Standard *on the sly*—not to be sent to his general subscribers, nor to his exchanges, but to particular favorites? It is impossible. We will not believe that any one as sensible as Mr. Holden, would adopt a system of trickery so unworthy. If it be true, it will *deservedly* draw down upon Mr. Holden the peremptory condemnation of the whole press fraternity, for what will be considered by them as a cheat, in obtaining their exchanges whilst withholding his, on the plea of suspension. We hope Mr. Holden will give to this report an unqualified contradiction, and we will be glad to publish his denial.

Haranguing.

Rumor about town hath it that, on an afternoon not long since, Gov. Vance took it into his head to stroll along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, in the direction of the company shops, and his attention being attracted thereto he looked into the window or walked into the door, when lo! and behold! there was candidate Mr. Holden, holding forth to the operatives in quite an animated gesticulatory way—while "John," (as George Mills Joy familiarly calls the Progress when inviting it to breakfast) was a delighted auditor, catching to the brimfull the "droppings of the sanctuary." When the Governor entered, the tableau was complete. On this state of the case these questions arise in our minds:

Quere First.—Is a small chat, quite in a colloquial way, to a railroad director, who is at the same time master machinist, and a few operatives, in a retired, out of the way place, delivered quite in a colloquial way—is this haranguing for votes?

Quere Second.—If an editor *happens* to be present, *quite accidentally*, and hears the speaker, and "holds his hat," is this editor a supporter, or is he a neutral, or is he a "half and half?"

Quere Third.—If a live Governor, on an evening walk, happens to *look in*, is he veritably a Paul Pry?—does he intrude? Is the candidate caught? Is the editor "PERPLEXED?"

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Looms." These machines have been successfully tested and recommend themselves highly to all who would be practically independent of both yankee and foreign manufacture. For a minute description see advertisement.

FROM KNOXVILLE.—The Bristol *Gazette* says that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. The Yankee army are on yonder side of the river, having been forced back by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Advices from Northern Virginia, yesterday, report that the Yankee army is falling back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. If this be so, it will probably occasion an advance or other change of our own lines.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A Bold Speech in the Northern Congress on the War.

A friend has kindly placed us in possession of a copy of a late speech delivered in the Northern Congress by Hon. William J. Allen, of Illinois, on the war and the state of the country. It is a bold and fearless document, and exposes, with unsparing hand, the corruption and infamy of Lincoln and his party. We do not know that we can do better than give some extracts from it. They afford a valuable page to the history of this war, and doubtless it comes as a voluntary contribution of evidence of the wicked and de[illegible] which this war has been waged against the South:

THE PROFESSION[illegible] NORTH AT THE OUT-BREAK OF THE WAR.

When the war broke out, the great cry at the North was that it was a war for "the Union and the *Constitution*." Mr. Allen, in his speech, produces some interesting scraps of history to show with what specious and seductive professions the North attempted to lull the South into a feeling of security. Think of the crusade now being waged against slavery, and then read the following professions of the North which Mr. Allen brings to light from the occult archives at Washington:

* * * * * *

Soon after the battle of Manassas, and when the panic was over, and Beauregard had failed to occupy the capital, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution, introduced by Crittenden, with but two dissenting votes:

"That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A short time afterwards a similar resolution was submitted to the Senate by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and, my recollection is, unanimously adopted. But a few days before this, on the 4th day of July, 1861, the President spoke to Congress as follows:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to *be guided by the Constitution and the laws*. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it."

About the same time a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, since deceased, proceeded to Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and addressed to the public the following cheering words:

"The theory of this Government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island.

"My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them.

"It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the Union *the right to manage their institutions in their own way.*"

It was in this spirit, and about the same time, that Mr. Seward issued his instructions to our representatives abroad, in which he directed them to make public avowal of the purposes which would control the Government in prosecuting the war. In his dispatches to Mr. Dayton, our minister at the court of St. Cloud, he used the following language:

"It is hardly necessary to add to this inconvertible statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of *disturbing the system of slavery* as it is existing under the Constitution and laws—The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that *any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional*, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority even though they were assented to, by Congress and the people." Instructions to Mr. Dayton in 1861.

THE WAR AS NOW WAGED.

Turning from the specious professions of the North, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Allen dwells upon the shameless perfidy of the Washington Government, and shows how the war, commenced under the cry of "the Union and the Constitution," has been converted into a crusade against slavery and a war of extermination and plunder against the people of the South. He says:

We have seen the rights of the people usurped in Maryland and Delaware, and in portions of Kentucky. We have seen their constitutions and laws suspended by the edicts of the President and his minions, the ballot box trampled into the dust, and the slavish creatures of his favouritism foisted into office and honor, not to represent the interests or the voice of the people of those States, not to discharge the duties incident to the offices which they obtained by a combination of fraud and force, but to register and assist in executing the decrees of a master, whose slaves, violator of the Constitution as he is, they are totally unworthy to be.

* * * * * *

Even here almost every house, except the habitations of contractors and abolitionists, has become the abode of bereavement, often of desolation; taxation is grinding all classes except the petted plunderers of the Government; and while national and individual bankruptcy is impending, a more terrible doom is apprehended and feared. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the elective franchise is endangered.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Allen is equally severe in his strictures on Lincoln's message. He says:

By declaration he stands convicted of criminal hypocrisy in regard to matters vital to the existence of the country; and now, having thrown off those restraints which were for a while imposed alone by his timidity, he unblushingly proclaims himself the arbiter of States, and assumes to deal with their governments and the rights and property of loyal people with a sway more cruel and despotic than is claimed for any monarch or despot in the world. * * * The message was prepared by the President and those who acted as his immediate advisers, with direct reference to a prolongation of the war, and this desire to protract the hostilities has for its object no other or higher aim than the reprehensible and criminal one of re-election to him.

LINCOLN'S "AMNESTY PROCLAMATION" EVEN LAUGHED AT.

Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, or his "offer of pardon to the rebels," as his friends are pleased to style it, excites even ridicule at the North. Mr. Allen, alluding to it, says:

The only answer most of them will make to his proposals is that of defiance. I repeat that the President proposes terms to the people of the South which all sensible men must know that they will regard as degrading. The jackals who follow the army for the purposes of plunder, a part of the Southern people, and [illegible] which they may form within [illegible] I do not take into the account. No [illegible] ude to those excrescences upon the political and military system known as "military governments," such adventurers upon [illegible] terrible civil war as Johnson, Hamilton, of Texas, [illegible] elected, I suppose, to "govern" those whom they hate, just as eunuchs are appointed to guard the harem. Such excites the disgust of those who are compelled to endure their presence.

A "RAID" INTO NORTH CAROLINA—NATURE OF THE WAR FOR "THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Mr Allen, referring to a speech of his colleague, Mr. Arnold, in which Mr. Lincoln was associated with the Saviour of mankind, reminds him that the command of our Saviour was that servants should be "obedient to their masters," and then presents to view the following picture of the war:

"But a few days ago, a Norfolk correspondent of the New York *Times* wrote as follows in regard to a negro raid which General Butler caused to be made into North Carolina:

"The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between two and three thousand slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about three hundred and fifty ox, horse and mule teams, and from fifty to seventy-five saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerillas lost thirteen killed and wounded; ten dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, besides two distilleries; four of the camps were destroyed, and one of their number was captured; and one hundred rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, etc, fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigade of twelve killed and wounded with one man taken prisoner. Besides this, fourteen rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought in.

"In regard to its moral and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be over-estimated. The counties invaded by the colored troops were completely panic-stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before. Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uniformed blacks and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I could dare to trust myself among such incarnate demons. 'What shall I do to be saved?' was the question asked on every side."

The said Mr Chairman, is but a specimen of the movements which have characterized many of our military operations. Plunder, wholesale and indiscriminate, upon the loyal and disloyal alike, it we may believe the correspondence published in our own papers, and information derived from other reliable sources, [illegible] and conducted upon a [illegible] no longer a [illegible]

It is perpetrated in every form, under the semblance of trade regulations, impressments by pretended levies upon the disloyal, and by military orders which afford sufficient pretexts for those whose choice pursuit is plunder. It is true that we hear occasionally that such men as Butler and Curtis have been suspended; but the hungry cormorants who seek plunder, and know they can obtain it under the auspices of such men, are not long in having them restored to commands where their cupidity may be gratified.

THE CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON—THE WORK OF BUTLER UNMASKED—HIS RECORD IN NEW ORLEANS.

Leaving this raid, Mr Allen proceeds to speak of the wholesale and indiscriminate plunder in this war, and particularly of the infamy of Butler's career:

The atrocities under the reign of Butler at New Orleans have been so palpable as to shock the sensibilities of mankind. No prize was too great, no inducement too small for his enterprise. From the State capitol to the grave yard, from the parlor to the kitchen, his grasping hand was extended. All accounts agree that things have been done at New Orleans under the flag of our country which if not disavowed will disgrace the Government in all coming time. I will mention one instance, as it was published in the New Orleans *Era*. That paper is the organ of the Administration there—the most of its articles are headed "by authority." I will read the *Era's* report. It is in the following words:

"CONFISCATION OF TOMBSTONES.—There was one splendid monument—a stately column or pyramid, intended to mark the spot where rests the remains of Colonel Charles D. Dreux, the youthful orator who fell early in the war in command of a Confederate battalion. This was constructed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and under the hammer of the auctioneer it brought one hundred dollars. Cheap monument, if the purchaser intended it for his own tomb. There was another monument equal in size and beauty which brought only thirty dollars. Tombstones sold as cheap as marble."

The whole world is familiar with the plunder of costly mansions and large estates, with robberies of churches and public institutions. From these we turn to the public sale of a dead man's tombstone. Nothing seemed too high or low for the robber's grasp. The result is that, instead of a restoration of law and order, the country occupied by our armies has in many instances been given over to pillage and plunder; and the [illegible] who watched the approach of our proud old flag as the harbinger of peace, look now only upon a ruined country and a pillaged people. The just and considerate portion of our people will remember the barbarities, the shameless robberies of this man who so suddenly [illegible] from the ranks of his original secession friends to the grade of major-general of volunteers; nor will they forget that his fame rests more upon his persecutions of the unarmed and unoffending than the terror he has caused among the rebels in the field. It is now nearly three years since he donned the Federal uniform.—During that time he has planned Big Bethel and other similar disasters; but he has never, I believe, been in personal danger, or a party to the most unimportant skirmish, although by alleged violations of the laws of civilized warfare he has won for himself the outlawry of our enemies.

This has been his chief military distinc-

tion; and now, after a year [illegible] England, we find him again [illegible] important command in Virginia and North Carolina. With a cruelty quite [illegible] public exposure, with his avarice [illegible] by the success of former pillaging, and with a slavish subserviency to those whose motives he denounced for many years of [illegible] he is turned loose upon a rebellious [illegible] who, whatever their sins may be, are at least sincere in regarding him as a monster. And when a few days ago a member from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] submitted a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into his conduct, the Republican members of this House, aided by one of the President's military appointees from Kentucky, [Mr. Anderson,] voted to suppress the investigation; and it was suppressed, and this man, whose career is coupled with so many crimes, is assured of immunity, and launches again with renewed license upon additional fields of plunder.

You may declaim as you will of your anxiety for peace, but with the President's programme of subjugating a whole people and subverting the Governments of States, and with such men as Butler despoiling whole communities in the name of confiscation, we cannot believe you sincere: and if sincere, it only demonstrates the utter unfitness of the party in power either to conduct the war or administer the Government in times of profoundest peace.

LINCOLN'S MANIA FOR RE-ELECTION—HE VISITS THE "MODEL ARTISTS," AND IS NOMINATED BY A NOSE WOMAN.

Mr. Allen emphatically confirms the rumor that Lincoln is a candidate for another term and that his minions are at work for him. Alluding to this, Mr. Allen says:

While all military operations are suspended, and our armies compelled to remain inactive because of the rigors of winter, the White House is besieged by an army of officials, whose surest passport to promotion is a blind and slavish admiration of him who dispenses power and patronage. He hears nothing but fulsome praises of his administrative abilities, and hearkens to no counsel which does not assure him of a re-election. To such an extent does this mania for re-election control him that only a few evenings since he attended a model artist's exhibition in this hall at which an unsexed woman nominated him for re-election. It was done in his personal presence, amid the applause of the ladies and gentlemen, courtesans and contractors, parasites and placemen then and there assembled. While our sentinels were freezing at their posts; while brothers were perishing by slow degrees in a hostile country, scattered daily appalling by the fury of the elements, the Chief Magistrate of the country was in attendance at a political "Canterbury," where the chief and most ludicrous act was his own nomination for re-election. The performance, being unique, of course the attendance was large. The chief political *dame* proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, as previously arranged by the managers, and all the *attaches* said yes, as they thought of their days of lengthened official repose in Abraham's bosom.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IF LINCOLN IS RE-ELECTED—"SOCIAL PROGRESS" AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Allen gives the following vivid picture of "the national capital" in the event of Lincoln's re-election:

Should the people again elect "the honestest man in Springfield" to the presidency may we hope for some change in the *personnel* of the Government? The brave and intrepid Sumner may yet command the army of the Potomac, Fred Douglas may yet succeed the irrepressible Seward; while the political woman may be installed as grand inquisitor of the royal household. Doubtless, when a few more strong minded women have gathered around the capitol the avenue will emit a sweeter fragrance, quite as delightful as the odour of the Presidential mansion on New Year's day, *when greasy negroes were presented to the President amid the blandest smiles of their fair country women of American descent.*

What American citizen who witnessed the animating scene did not rejoice at the rapid social progress the country has made under the rule of Abraham the First? Our coloured friends, who under former administrations dared not obtrude themselves at the White House, are now allowed to be gallant to the estimable ladies of high officials, while that high functionary, the President, looks approvingly upon the bewitching scene.

THE IMMENSE COST OF THE WAR—THE NORTH ON THE VERGE OF FINANCIAL RUIN.

Mr Allen speaks forcibly of the immense expenditures of the war, and the rapidly accumulating debt of the North. He says:

There is a point of endurance beyond which even nations cannot go—a precipice which they cannot safely approach. I fear we are already standing at its verge, beyond which the yawning gulf of social and financial ruin awaits us all. A people hitherto unaccustomed to taxation, with no knowledge of a public debt but traditionary horror of its miseries, is suddenly called upon to confront a national indebtedness of over *two thousand millions!*

These figures are startling, yet the sum is increasing at the rate of more than *two millions per day*, presaging inevitable paralysis and bankruptcy to all. No interest is too great, no industry too small, no investment too secure, to escape the storm which is gathering and impending over us. The annual interest upon our public indebtedness, at six per cent per annum, will amount to over one hundred and twenty millions—nearly twice the amount of the ordinary annual estimate of the expenses of the Government under former administrations, nearly double the sum of our annual average expenditures during the administration which waged the war with Mexico. If we grant that this indebtedness has been necessary or unavoidable, the figures still stare us in the face, suggestive of a future financial crisis which a wise statesmanship would seek to palliate or avoid. Far off in the distant future, generations yet unborn will bewail the load of debt which is being entailed upon them by the madness of the times.

A SUGGESTION.—While prayers are being offered for the success of our arms and the triumph of our cause, would it not be well for all our churches and people to make special, regular and united supplications to God that He will prosper our agricultural efforts and send us the "early and the latter rain" in due season, so that food for man and beast may be abundant. A great deal depends on the success of the crops the present year. With a good harvest this year, our triumph over the merciless foe will be more speedy and certain.

THE NEWS OF MEXICO.—In Vera Cruz, on the 4th of February, the citizens celebrated, with due solemnity, the important news that Prince Maximilian had accepted the Mexican Crown, and was determined to come to the country in March next. On the same day a convoy with $1,400,000 from the capital reached the city.

TELEGRA[illegible] PUBLIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS[illegible] OCCASION.

Entered according to act of Co[illegible] 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in [illegible] of the District Court of the [illegible] for the Northern District of [illegible]

[Up to the hour of going [illegible] line of telegram received.]

The Georgia versus Mr. [illegible]

The one or two agitation[illegible] that favor the exploded Conv[illegible] on foot by the Standard and [illegible] endeavoring to produce the [illegible] Gov. Brown and the Georgia [illegible] like movement. The Register [illegible] at Atlanta, have been engag[illegible] these points—the Register di[illegible] the latter approving the lat[illegible] The one favoring, the Intelli[illegible] both itself and the Register f[illegible] Mr. Holden's scheme, in [illegible] his:

"Nor has this paper ever [illegible] fending, or in maintaining [illegible] True, it did not sustain the [illegible] proposition through the [illegible] States. That idea of our ne[illegible] upon as a weak one; as far [illegible] peace proposition of Governor [illegible] one embraced in Mr. Stephens' [illegible] recently adopted by the Legis[illegible] and the *Register's* position [illegible] its party in North Carolina. [illegible] neighbor the justice to say, [illegible] which liken his movement to [illegible] Carolina traitor, grossly [illegible] And yet, we could never end[illegible] his plan of State intervention [illegible] we did so, and still hold, as [illegible] in his message proposes at [illegible] tion for peace, to the enemy [illegible] from a separate, though sov[illegible] true several States, but from [illegible] Richmond—a government [illegible] entire confederacy of Sovereig[illegible] States."

A PROTEST.—The following [illegible] the Stephens resolutions [illegible] that favor the *habeas corpus* was signed late last [illegible] the hurry of the closing scen[illegible] Legislature, by forty-one [illegible] House:

We, the undersigned mem[illegible] of Representatives, protest [illegible] the passage of the foregoing resolutions:

1. Because we believe the ri[illegible] of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was clearly recognized power in the constitution, with certain limitations therein prescribed.

2. That while we believe all citizens should be made by warrant issued and supported by oath or affirmation, in cases [illegible] Congress suspending the writ, the law of doubtful construction as to the powers of the President under the same; still we believe it construction of this law is the province of the courts of the country to determine and not the Legislature.

3. Because the resolution tendency forestall the decision of the [illegible] subject, which we regard beyond the [illegible] Legislature, and an infringement of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the [illegible] Government.

4. That while we entertain opinions respecting the policy of passing [illegible] law abiding citizens, it is our duty, still, as its enforcement until the courts decide upon its constitutionality.

5. Because we believe the decision of these questions in the present unhappy distracted condition of the country is calculated to divide the people, array them against the Government, and be fruitful of much evil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD CURRENCY.—Every [illegible] per cent, bond has [illegible] per cent., aside from the contingency [illegible] that may accrue from loaning [illegible] people bear this fact in mind? [illegible] can in the new securities. [illegible] people may suppose that because [illegible] present currency is to be taxed 33½ per [illegible] 1st of April, it is therefore depreciated.—Such is not the case. Every outstanding note to-day is more valuable than [illegible] the simple reason that it [illegible] commences thereafter to bear interest, which it does not at the present time. Hence it is a wise provision of the Government which, while seeking to diminish a redundant circulation, not only protects the [illegible] rency, but actually pays a premium to every individual who avails himself of the benefit of the funding act.—*Carolinian.*

The *Biblical Recorder* gives the annexed note, from the Rev. Mr. [illegible] hard, of this city:

EX-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.—Last Spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Ba[illegible] St Nicholas, in New Yo[illegible] Ex-President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that they hope for freedom on this continent was the success of the South; that old as he was he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

T. PRITCHARD.

QUESTIONS FOR PRODUCERS TO ANSWER.—Let every producer—whether a large planter or a small farmer—make an individual matter in considering these questions. Have I not sons, brothers and neighbors in the army? Does not their comforts and perhaps life, as well as the protection of my property, depend on the support of the army and people? Though I have the [illegible] surrounded by the comforts of home, ought I not to feel that I am enlisted in the army as a producer? What can I do that will most benefit the army and the country, and in doing so benefit myself?

WHAT MAKES THE BEST SOLDIERS.—A captain in the army, in arguing with an infidel officer who was making various objections to the religious influences which were brought to bear upon the army says:

"I am not a christian myself, but will say that the best men in my company are the church members and those who have a high respect for religion. For this reason I would rather that my men should have religious reading than all other kinds, as it tends to make them better soldiers."

A PARALLEL.—A few days ago we were visited with the coldest spell of weather and the earliest freeze which has occurred since the year 1857, and Tuesday last the heaviest snow which has fallen since that year. As the Spring and Summer of 1857 were very favorable to the crops, we may hope that the same seasons of 1864 will be alike propitious of full granaries.—*Danville Register.*

A bill providing for the confiscation of wives of disloyal men in the enemy's lines, and the confiscation of their estates—has been substituted by a bill from the Judicial Committee, and passed.